New-York Daily Times.

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GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER.

Personalities of his Men.

On Saturday, Gen. WALKER was called upon by Gen. [illegible], HIRAM M. FULLER, Ass. M. C. from Philadelphia, ex-Gov. PRICE, of N. J., J. S. [illegible], U. S. N., Judge [illegible], M. A. [illegible] and others.

As frequent calls are made by persons seeking information of their missing friends, the General directs all such inquirers to address themselves to the Adjutant-General, Major JOHN V. HOOFF, at New-Orleans, who has the registry of all the men in his possession. Pressing invitations are made upon the General to attend soirees, theatres, and all kinds of public and private entertainments. Autograph hunters and daguerreotypists have him at every turn. This evening he is engaged to attend Laura Keene's Varieties, and to-morrow evening at Bryant's Minstrels, some of the brothers having enjoyed a personal intimacy with him in California.

Prominent among the friends who accompany Gen. WALKER on his present trip is:

Major General HENNINGSEN, who was a prominent officer under Gen. WALKER, during a considerable period in Nicaragua. Gen. HENNINGSEN was born in England, in 1815, of Swedish parents; and although still a comparatively young man, he has occupied many important positions. When seventeen years of age he volunteered to serve under ZUMALACARREGUI in the Basque Provinces. The Spanish war was then at its height, and HENNINGSEN rose to be Captain of ZUMALACARREGUI's body-guard, Knight of St. Ferdinand, &c. The "Eliot Convention" sent HENNINGSEN to England. There his history of the war in Spain served as an introduction to WELLINGTON, SCOTT and others.

Returning to Spain, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, before he was twenty, he was indebted to [illegible] for his first important command. General DE LACY EVANS met the Spanish forces near San Sebastian, and offered battle. The Spanish General pretended to be sick; his chief of the staff, a man without military knowledge, was glad to avail himself of Colonel HENNINGSEN's instructions in the management of his force. The Foreign Legion was beaten back on San Sebastian, and their leader wounded. He was subsequently at the expedition which marched on Madrid from Aragon and Castile. After the battle of Villar-de-los-Navarros, he took the command of the cavalry, and obtained, as a reward for his gallantry, the rank of full Colonel, and the title of Knight of Isabella. When within three miles of Madrid, he was attacked by the Queen's cavalry in great force. Seventeen times that day HENNINGSEN led his men to the charge; only on the last occasion did he succeed in breaking their ranks. Once broken, they were routed. This was the last of his successful exploits in Spain. A few days afterward he was taken prisoner, and released on parole not to serve again during the war. His next service was in Circassia, where he spent a campaign in the Russian service, and from the knowledge thus obtained he compiled a report on the Caucasian countries, which was published as a public document by the Russian Government.

He next appeared in Hungary, and exchanged the pen for the sword when the crisis in that unhappy country was approaching. There were but 30,000 men, with 1,800 pieces of cannon, in Comorn; the question was, how to use these men. HENNINGSEN proposed a plan of campaign. Gen. GUYON so highly approved it that he obtained the chief command in Comorn, and was invested with all the despotic powers which the Diet had conferred on two former representatives—the Minister-of-War and Count BATTHYANI. When this struggle was over Gen. HENNINGSEN turned his attention to the subject of improvements in firearms. He made various experiments with the Prussian needle-gun and HALE's Rockets in England, and superintended the construction of the first Minies ever made in the United States. He likewise devoted a part of his leisure to literature, wrote for the magazines, and published one or two works—the "White Slave" among others—which have been successful. When the war in Nicaragua became important, Gen. HENNINGSEN was called upon to join Gen. WALKER, which he did. His career there, like that of his chief, is still fresh in the public mind. After the evacuation and burning of Granada, he was made Major-General, and continued in command until the end. He is now in the City with Gen. WALKER. Of the others:

Gen. ROBERDO CHATHAM WHEAT is probably the most prominent. He was born in 1826, in Alexandria, Va., and was educated in Nashville, Tennessee. When war was declared with Mexico, he enlisted in the United States Army, as a Captain of dragoons, and served throughout the campaign. When his regiment was disbanded, Gen. WHEAT, then a captain, volunteered again with his command, and went on with Gen. SCOTT to the City of Mexico. At the close of the war, he was mentioned by Gen. SCOTT in his report to Congress, in terms of high favor. He was subsequently admitted to the bar at New Orleans, but immediately afterwards joined the Cuban expedition under LOPEZ, with the Louisiana regiment. When that failed, he returned. In 1852, he was wounded at Cardenas, while with CARAVAJAL, in the revolution in Northern Mexico; and was also wounded at Matamoras, at Caralvo and at Camargo. In 1854, he was again invited to Mexico, by President COMONFORT, to command his artillery. Accepting the invitation, he was made Brigadier-General in the Mexican Army. During the time he remained, he was Military Governor of Vera Cruz, and had command of the army and fleet. He was in command when the castle of San Juan del Ulloa was taken from the insurgents. In August, 1856, he resigned the Mexican service to join Gen. WALKER, in Nicaragua. Leaving this City in December of that year he arrived in the harbor of San Juan del Norte a few days after the river San Juan had been taken by the Costa Ricans. Finding that he could not reach Gen. WALKER, and that there was a party under Col. LOCKRIDGE, on Punta Arenas, preparing to force the river, he immediately offered himself as a volunteer to do anything for the advancement of the cause. A soldier of his experience was a great acquisition to the little force; and he was immediately offered the command of the Artillery, which he accepted. He superintended the mounting of the guns, and after the little army had been reinforced by the party under Col. TITUS and Capt. FARNUM, commanded the Artillery at the taking of Cody's Point and Serapiqui. In both fights his experience and courage commanded the admiration of all. When the delays of Col. LOCKRIDGE, and the peculiar retreat of Col. TITUS from before Castillo, had dispirited the men, they were not backward in expressing the [illegible] that, with Gen. WHEAT as Commander-in-Chief, [illegible] reason to lead them on, the plan of operations would have been different, and the fall of San Carlos sure. This opinion was not, by any means, confined to the ranks. When success became impossible on the river, Gen. WHEAT returned with the others to Greytown. He was on the *N. J. Scott* when the boiler exploded and was blown into the river. As soon as he rose to the surface, he, as is his custom, did not wait to ask himself whether he was seriously injured, but, grasping the first of his comrades that came within his reach, swam with him to the shore. It proved to be young COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, who was a Lieutenant, and as brave as any man in the army. But, poor fellow, he was dead. After aiding to the utmost of his power he went down with the others to Greytown, and, after making every effort to join Gen. WALKER on the other side, without succeeding, finally returned to this City, where he is at present. When in the U. S. Army, Gen. WHEAT was considered the finest-looking man in it, and also a man of undoubted courage. He is now a man of noble presence, and his subsequent experience has enlarged his military knowledge, and fixed the fact, that the original idea of his bravery was not exaggerated. In case another expedition to Nicaragua should not be organized for some time, we have been informed that he will remain in the City and commence the practice of law.

Col. ANDERSON, another of Gen. WALKER's officers, has had an adventurous life. He was born in the City of Brooklyn, of Scotch parents, and is still a young man. When the "California fever" made its appearance here, he left for that region and remained there, with varied fortune, until the invitation to Gen. WALKER to join the Liberals in Nicaragua. He joined him immediately, and became one of the "Original Fifty-six." To mention minutely all his acts, while under WALKER there, would require more space than we can spare. From the time he arrived in Nicaragua until his return a short time since he was ever active and foremost where there was danger. He has more wounds than any other man who served there. While suffering from a wound in his arm, in 1856, he received a furlough, and returned to the United States for a brief period. While here his admirers presented him with a sword at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with appropriate ceremonies. He went back to Nicaragua, the last time, in December, 1856, and on arriving in the Harbor of San Juan del Norte, found that the River San Juan had been taken by the Costa Ricans. Like Gen. WHEAT, he immediately joined the party under Col. LOCKRIDGE, and commanded again with honor, at Cody's Point, and at the taking of Serapiqui. He is as brave a man and as steadfast a friend of Gen. WALKER, as ever served under him.

Lieutenant-Colonel DOUBLEDAY is not in this City at present. He was in Nicaragua before General WALKER arrived there, and had greater knowledge of the country and the people, than any other man in Gen. WALKER's army. He joined Gen. WALKER soon after his arrival, and did him valuable service as Interpreter and Commissary General. He was known to all the principal men of the country and a great favorite of the people. Being universally respected he was enabled to do much towards the advancement of his General, until the latter made the mistakes which resulted in the execution of CORRAL and the estrangement of RIVAS. Col. DOUBLEDAY visited the United States in 1856, and returned with Gen. WHEAT and Col. ANDERSON, in January of 1857. Finding the river closed, he volunteered under LOCKRIDGE, and was immediately appointed to the command of a company. For gallant services at the taking of Cody's Point, he was raised first to the rank of Major and then to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. He returned with the remains of the river party, and is now in Ohio, awaiting the organization of another expedition to Nicaragua. There was no man in the army more highly esteemed than Lieutenant-Colonel DOUBLEDAY.

Col. GEORGE B. HALL, a son of Ex-Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, was born in that city, and educated in Erasmus Hall, Flatbush. He entered the United States Army soon after war was declared as existing with Mexico. He was mustered into the service with the regiment of New-York Volunteers, at Fort Hamilton, as First Lieutenant of Company I. The Colonel, W. B. BURNETT, honored him with the positions of Commissary of Ordnance, of Quartermaster, and of Adjutant. He was afterwards selected as Captain of Company C, and went with Gen. SCOTT to the City of Mexico. He came home at the close of the war, and was breveted Major by the special act of the Legislature "for gallant and distinguished services in the Mexican War." He was identified with the first organization under LOPEZ, and when it was feared that war would come out of the *Black Warrior* affair, he organized the "Worth Legion," and became its Colonel. That organization was continued until Gen. WALKER arrived in Nicaragua. Being a friend of his cause, he decided to help him. A meeting of the officers was called, and they decided to go. The result was the embarking of 480 men on board the *Northern Light*, and their subsequent arrest. Col. HALL was put under $3,000 bail on a charge of having violated the neutrality laws, but he was not tried, and when his bail had been canceled he left for General WALKER. While with him, served as Commissary-General with the rank of Colonel. He remained in the service until attacked by the fever, when he was urged to go home. He was in the first battle of Massaya and at Granada. He received a ninety days' furlough, and left for home on the 5th of November, 1856. He returned in the first steamer after his parole had expired, and found the San Juan River closed. He did not report to Col. LOCKRIDGE, but nevertheless acted as Commissary-General until he became satisfied of the incompetency of LOCKRIDGE, and left. He could not reach Gen. WALKER, and consequently he returned home. He is now in the City.

Capt. J. EGBERT FARNUM is a Pennsylvanian, born in 1825. He entered the American army in [illegible], on the staff of Col. WYNKOOP, and served until [illegible]. At the close of the Mexican war he surveyed the river Mescala, or what is known as the Ramsey route to California. He was subsequently connected with the Lopez Cuban Expedition as Captain, and as aid to LOPEZ. He went to Nicaragua in June, 1856, and received a Captain's commission from Gen. WALKER. While in the country he was stationed principally at Granada. After the expedition to Sapos, he was taken with the fever, and received a furlough. On his way home he suffered from the yellow fever at Greytown so much that he was not able to return until the January following. He arrived at Serapiqui with a company just in time to take active part in the capture of that fort. After raising the *J. N. Scott* with his command, he became dissatisfied, in consequence of his failure to reach Gen. WALKER. He proceeded to Aspinwall, when finding he could not reach him from that point, he returned home.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, who commanded upon the San Juan River. He stands six feet three inches in stockings, is slightly round shouldered; he wears a black beard and moustache, and has nothing fierce or warlike in his features. He is a native of Louisville, Ky.; and is only 26 years of age. He spent some six years in Costa Rica previous to the advent of General WALKER, and still considers himself a citizen of that country. The cause, in his opinion, was never more hopeful, and there was never so abundant means at their disposal for carrying on the war; although [illegible] of the camp prevails about the head-[illegible] ing the particular movements intended. Col. L. is quite averse to being publicly [illegible] in connection with the war, but this diffidence evidently is not put on from any want of confidence in his future success, as he was among the first to embark with WALKER, and says he means to devote himself still to the "freedom of Nicaragua." His manner is mild and affable, but he expresses himself with much force, and seems well informed upon the affairs of Nicaragua. He left on Friday afternoon for the South. As General HENNINGSEN shook hands and parted with him, he remarked: "I shall not see you again until we meet at Philippi." LOCKRIDGE said: "Yes, we will meet again at Philippi."

Capt. FAYSSOUX, who commanded the little schooner *Granada*, and with his two six-pounders engaged the Costa Rican man-of-war brig *Once de Abril*, blowing her up, and sinking her after a fight of only twenty minutes, is the Paul Jones of the fillibusters. He is a little man, physically, but seems to have achieved a greatness by this single act of daring gallantry, which many an aspirant for fame will not attain in a lifetime. Capt. FAYSSOUX is very taciturn, and it is with much difficulty that he can be drawn into conversation. A person who was present at his encounter with the Costa [illegible] gave the following incident illustrating [illegible] that engagement. The brig had discharged several broadsides, and the two [illegible] the *Granada* had been fired in [illegible] the guns had become hot. FAYSSOUX [illegible] to cease firing to allow them to cool, and let the smoke clear away; but as his men were disposed to keep on firing, he threw himself astride one of the guns and repeated his orders peremptorily. [illegible] the smoke cleared away and revealed the [illegible] tion of his enemy; waiting for another [illegible] the brig, which only cut away some of his [illegible] and tore the sails, the gun on which he sat was [illegible], and by a well-directed aim it struck the enemy's [illegible] azine; in an instant she was blown into fragments, and the contest was over. Captain F. lowered away his boats and made every exertion to save the lives of the Costa Ricans who had been thrown into the sea by the explosion. At the time that he ran his schooner out to sea, wing-and-wing, to engage this well armed brig, it is said that he had not provisions enough on board to make a breakfast for his crew. Capt. F. complains of the report made by telegraph to the New-York press, that while in Washington he had applied to the Secretary of the Navy to obtain his back pay as a member of the Texan Navy. He says he merely made an inquiry as to the construction of the late act of Congress indemnifying the officers of the Texas Navy, of which he was a midshipman, and ascertained that it only included the commissioned officers; having obtained this information he asked no other questions and left.

Col. WATERS, who with Capt. FAYSSOUX are the only officers properly constituting the staff of General WALKER, is a native of South Carolina, and was one of the 56 who joined WALKER in September, 1855. He has been in all the principal engagements in Nicaragua.

DON PEDRO SELVA is a young man belonging to an old family of the first respectability in Nicaragua. In 1854, when the Democratic party rose against the aristocratic party, of which President CHAMORRO was the leader, he joined the revolution and cast in his lot with the liberals, attaching himself to the army as a Lieutenant. Don FRANCISCO CASTELLON having been named Provisional President, SELVA was attached to his staff, and acted occasionally as his private Secretary. He was thus familiar with all the important movements of the war. He came to the United States accredited from General WALKER as Secretary of Legation, having also letters from JOHN H. WHEELER, then the U. S. Minister at Leon. SELVA, like most of his associates, expresses much reluctance to making any public mention of himself, one reason for which is his unwillingness to direct attention to, or in any wise compromise, his friends who are still living in Granada, but who, he affirms, took no part whatever in the war. He speaks of his mother with great affection, and affirms that for three years past he has not tasted ardent spirits of any kind, having given her his pledge that he would wholly abstain. SELVA speaks the French language with the same fluency that he does his own, and converses readily too in English. He is very much esteemed among his associates for his quiet, unobtrusive manner.

"Don AMILLE," as he is called by his Nicaraguan associates, is a tall, well formed, and polite young man, who has become an exile from Central America for the part he took in favor of the Democratic Party. He was born in Jamaica, and is a very light mulatto, graceful in his person, and precise and smooth in speech. He went to Granada, Nicaragua, when a lad, and accumulated a fine property. According to Mrs. General CAZNEAU, who was at his house in Granada, he owned a kind of palatial residence, which was burned when General HENNINGSEN destroyed the town. Don AMILLE is strongly in favor of the movement, and believes fully in General WALKER. He has no desire to become a resident of Nicaragua again, until the cause in which he has embarked is successful. He was with General HENNINGSEN through the memorable siege of Granada. There he distinguished himself for the grace with which he came down from the elegant diet of his Hacienda, to mule steaks and roast dog. Whilst executing an order for General HENNINGSEN, he [illegible] the top of his panama and [illegible]. He fully indorses a[illegible] conduct of WALKER, toward [illegible] has been so often set down a[illegible] the General had been more [illegible] succeeded better in the man[illegible].

During an [illegible] shipping merchant with Gen. WALKER, on [illegible] last, he imparted to the General the important information that $150,000 had been contributed and paid, of his own knowledge, by the California Mail Steamship, and the Panama Railroad Companies, for the purpose of breaking him up in Nicaragua, in order to get control of that route. Upon inquiry at the quarters named this statement is declared wholly untrue; that not a cent has ever been contributed for that purpose by these Companies, and that, on the contrary, they would much rather have paid something to keep Gen. WALKER fighting than to stop his operations, as the Panama steamers were actually doing a better business while the war went on in Nicaragua than they have done since.

GEORGE LAW speaks eloquently of Gen. WALKER. He defies any one to point to an instance in history where a man has accomplished so much with such small means. The exploits of CORTEZ were nothing to WALKER's, says he; CORTEZ met a primitive people who had no knowledge of firearms, and could only oppose the [illegible] of the Spaniards by the spear, [illegible]. WALKER with his 56 men had [illegible] Costa Rica, Guatemala, [illegible], the British men-of-war, VANDERBILT, the Panama Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and everybody else. Finally, Mr. LAW thinks his friend marvelously resembles General TAYLOR.

The Puritans on a Fête Day—The Bunker Hill Celebration and Warren's Statue.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

You will have had a general account of the proceedings here this week, but may yet find a few notes by a New-Yorker, looking on, acceptable.

A New-Yorker in Boston is struck at all times by the simple country-like manner of most people he comes by chance in contact with. The patronizing and host-like manner of the hackmen, as well as their direct way of doing their business, is very interesting. I have two or three times used a public carriage without any previous bargaining, and been asked at the end of the route to pay the exact sum of thirty-seven and a half cents. Any man who should be known to have acted so carelessly in New-York, even to a reporter, would hardly escape being presented with a service of plate for his greenness. The faculties of self-preservation and combativeness are at once excited when one hears the voice, or lets his eye rest for an instant upon a New-York hackman. A Boston driver inspires me with a delicious sense of respect, confidence and repose. I ask what I have to pay, as I would ask for cream in an Orange County farm-house.

On a holiday in New-York, however attractive, the largest part of our crowd is composed of New-Yorkers, and our country guests are to be distinguished by a glance; they are another sort of mankind. Here, it was perceptible, chiefly by the ear, that eight-tenths of the crowd of the streets were from out of town, yet were familiar with the town—a whining, but sensible, wide-awake people, able to make themselves at home, and not a bit afraid of pickpockets, nor awed by swells.

The truth is, that but a small part of Boston is to be found on this little peninsula, and half the remaining people of Massachusetts share the metropolitan character of Bostonians. Town and country are married; the town people seem country-bred, and the country people not a little town-bred.

In the military parade Boston did not compare favorably with New-York. There were some tolerably drilled bodies, though none which would compare with the 7th, but the average was much below ours. In general the men looked *gawky* and the officers nervous and ill at ease. Nearly all were dressed shockingly; not that their uniforms were the worst which could have been contrived for a soldier's purposes, though generally bad enough, but they were put on awkwardly and slovenly, and were frequently vilely dirty and dilapidated. Since the Burns trial, I understand, the military amusement has fallen into disrepute here, and such was the appearance of things. The Bostonians have been proud of "the Lancers," and they are the best body of militia horsemen I have seen; still, one would think a bounty had been offered for all the round-shouldered fellows in town to join them. They are worse-dressed than most of the infantry, and the narrow white sword-belt over the right shoulder draws across the flabby breast of their [illegible] scarlet coat in a manner which awakens a suffo[illegible] sympathy in the observer; not more than one [illegible] wore a coat sitting snugly on the chest. A [illegible] of the artillery looked well, for militia horse[illegible].

The [illegible] of the buildings on the route of the [illegible] the grounds in Charleston were of [illegible] style, with nothing original or commendable. We [illegible] had much better in all respects in New-York, [illegible] our general taste in such matters.

The Pavilion was very simple, entirely inelegant and unadorned. I judge it to be the same canvass formerly used at the Hippodrome in New-York.

Considering Mr. EVERETT as beyond commendation or criticism, Gov. GARDNER was the only speaker I heard with any satisfaction. He has a good address and speaks fluently, confidently and cheerfully. The Masonic "exercises," addresses, declamations, and recitations, were unspeakably stupid and tiresome; yet only one or two of them so bad as to be droll. Throughout, the audience was very unresponsive. Mr. EVERETT's reference to "the colored man, SALEM," drew the loudest and longest cheers; the Union saving business was remarkably poor, applause coming chiefly from the dignitaries and office-holders on the stage. Mr. PEABODY, who had a prominent seat among the Governors and veterans, leading off. Mr. MASON's remarks were received with quiet dignity by the Massachusetts audience, and the Free Soil speakers who followed him were not tempted to any pertinent response. The announcement of the President that the Seventh had received orders from New-York to return immediately produced a "profound sensation," and the invitation to them to march through the tent, (not accepted,) was loudly applauded.

The Marshals were very inefficient; the arrangements very badly contrived and worse executed. Those having tickets to the Pavilion were invited to attend at 11 o'clock, and the procession was to have left the Common an hour earlier. Many ladies took the Committee at the word and were obliged to wait, sitting on narrow, low, hard benches, crowded together, from four to five hours before the exercises commenced. After the procession arrived it was at least an hour before the selected audience found their places. Three hours longer had the wearied women to remain before the "addresses by several gentlemen" could be heard. Maddened by hunger, some were constantly engaged in trying to force a passage out through the compact body of humanity, and turmoil and confusion were necessarily constant.

The rabble and the police seemed to be quite as bad and as little opposed to each other as those of New-York. During the exercises in the tent, the wooden fence which surrounded it was broken down, and the rabble surged in at the entrances and under the canvas walls, bursting these in some instances from the bolt ropes. The police were unable to protect the audience, not merely from the uproarious interruption, but even from the danger of being crushed, and orders were once actually given, by the Governor, through his aids, to bring in a detachment of military to restore order at the point of the bayonet.

On the whole I do not think the Boston people show a whit more talent for holiday-keeping than the New-Yorkers—hardly as much.

But they have one advantage for holidays, as well as for all other days, which New-York will have to wait full fifty years for. The Common is wonderfully fine now. The grass, the trees, the fountain, are perfect of their kind, and there is nothing in the world finer, in its way, than the terrace promenade at the Court-house side. The Central Park will be, if Mayor WOOD shall ever get his deserts and do no more mischief, some twenty times as large, as it should be, to meet the proportionate requirements of our population. It may be very much better laid out and planted, still it probably will never be better than the Common in the essential elements of a City play-ground. As a play-ground, I am glad to see a "caravan" of wild beasts, with the cantonment of the Belgian Giant encamped upon the parade ground of the Common; a base-ball club, suited with an admirable open field; children swimming dogs and racing yachts on the pond, and babies playing boo peep with squirrels in the trees. I would like to see cafés, acrobats and Punch and Judy—anything and everything amusing, and not positively and certainly vicious—introduced; but the Common is not large enough. If it were, and were so made use of, the Boston folks would be better than they are. I am glad to see how completely these hard, decorous Yankees refute the supposition that we should not make use of a park. I was in the London Parks every day for two months, last year, and I did not see them better used, or by a completer representation of all classes of the people, than is the Common in Boston. I have taken an observation once or twice each day for the last week, and have found it, morning and evening, giving of its health, beauty and cheerfulness, always to many hundreds of men and women, and thousands of girls and boys. Near sunset its avenues are mostly thronged; and on the holidays all parts—for it is large enough to admit the people everywhere upon the grass—were full of animated ramblers.

TIPTOE.

How the New-York Herald's Correspondence is Made Up—An Admirable Source for Information.

From Emerson's English Traits, Chapter XV.

The tendency in England towards social and political institutions like those of America is inevitable, and the ability of its journals is the driving force. * * *

The most conspicuous result of this talent is the *Times* newspaper. No power in England is more felt, more feared, or more obeyed. What you read in the morning in that journal, you shall hear in the evening in all society. It has ears everywhere, and its information is earliest, completest and surest. It has risen year by year, and victory by victory, to its present authority.

I asked one of its old contributors whether it had once been abler than it is now. "Never," he said; "these are its palmiest days." It has shown those qualities which are dear to Englishmen—unflinching adherence to its objects, prodigal intellectual ability, and a towering assurance, backed by a perfect organization in its printing-house, and its world-wide net-work of correspondence and reports.

It has its own history and famous trophies. In 1820 it adopted the cause of Queen CAROLINE, and carried it against the King. It adopted a poor-law system, and almost alone lifted it through. When Lord BROUGHAM was in power it decided against him, and pulled him down. It declared war against Ireland and conquered it. It adopted the League against the Corn Laws, and when COBDEN had begun to despair, it announced his triumph. * * *

The influence of this journal is a recognized power in Europe, and of course none are more conscious of it than its conductors. The tone of its articles has often been the occasion of comment from the official organs of the Continental Courts, and sometimes the ground of diplomatic complaint. What would the *Times* say? is a terror in Paris, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Copenhagen, and in Nepaul. * * * It draws from any number of skillful contributors. No writer is suffered to claim the authorship of any paper; everything good, from whatever quarter, comes out editorially. * * It thinks for all; it is their understanding and day's ideal daguerreotyped. It has the national courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined. It attacks a Duke as readily as a policeman. * * * It addresses occasionally a hint to Majesty itself, and sometimes a hint which is taken.

Correspondence of the New-York Herald.

LONDON, June 5, 1857.

It seems to be admitted that there is in England an inevitable tendency towards social and political institutions similar to those of America, and the newspaper press is the great propelling power. * * * * *

At this time the power most felt, most feared, and most obeyed in England is the press, at the head of which stands the London *Times*—an "institution" which wields more influence over all Europe than any of their crowned heads. The columns of the morning *Times* furnish topics of conversation for all society during the day; while all admit its information is the earliest, completest and surest, gathered as it is from an army of correspondents scattered and stationed throughout the globe. * * * * *

The *Times* is now in the zenith of its power and prosperity, the necessary result of those qualities which always secure newspaper success in this as well as in other countries—unflinching adherence to its object, prodigal intellectual ability, and a towering assurance, backed by a perfect organization of its printing establishment, and its world-wide network of correspondence and reports. * * * * *

I lately had an opportunity of taking a peep into the *Times* office. One feels here as if he should tread lightly. He is about entering the temple whence issued the mighty power which carried the cause of Queen CAROLINE AMELIA AUGUSTA, of BRUNSWICK, against GEORGE IV.; which caused to be adopted the poor law system; which leveled Lord BROUGHAM; waged successful war on Ireland; adopted the League against the Corn Laws, and "when COBDEN had begun to despair, announced his triumph."

The conductors of the *Times* are well aware of the influence of their journal, the tone of which has been the occasion of comment from the official organs of the Continental Courts, and even the ground of diplomatic complaint. What would the *Times* say? is a terror in every capital in Europe. The editorial staff has always been made up of able men, and now it commands the best pens in England; but no writer is suffered to claim the authorship of any paper; everything good, from whatever quarter, comes out editorially. The paper thinks for the whole nation; its columns daguerreotype British ideas and British understanding. Bold but considerate, it assails alike the peasant and the prince, and not unfrequently drops a hint to Majesty itself.

☞ And for a diluted reproduction of Chapter XV. of EMERSON's *English Traits*, *vide passim* "OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE" of June 5, as published in the New-York *Herald* of June 21, 1857.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

Mass Free-State Convention at Topeka.

No Organization of a State Government.

Free-State Men Recommended Not to Vote Under the Registration Act.

SPEECH OF GOV. WALKER AT TOPEKA.

THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

TOPEKA, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

Topeka has now become doubly distinguished—first, as the place wherein was enacted the Constitution, so called, and second, as the place where the political disturbances which called that Constitution into existence have at length been settled and subdued. By far the most important meetings which have taken place since I entered the Territory, and, probably, by far the most important meetings that have occurred in Kansas at any time, were held here on Saturday last, and are now in progress to-day. On Saturday, by invitation of some of the citizens, Gov. WALKER addressed an immense audience at this place in a speech (of which I send you a printed copy reported *verbatim*) which was invested with a peculiar interest by the frankness with which he was frequently interrupted by his hearers, and the readiness and efficiency with which he replied to their numerous interrogatories. You will perceive that all the great questions of the Territory were fully discussed between them, and that each furnished the other with a candid exposition of their respective views. Having thus got rid of any possible misapprehensions as to their sentiments and wishes, it is remarkable how easily and with what rapidity the frigidity of mere party ties began to thaw. The change thus produced in the political sentiments of the bulk of the people of Topeka appears to me to be immense. Politics seem to have been completely revolutionized, and by a process at once the most practical and natural in the whole world—to wit, free discussion and honest expression of honest views.

To-day, the State Legislature, elected under the Topeka Constitution, assembled here, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose, as believed by some, of putting the State government into full operation. Various committees had compiled a complete code of State laws, and the Legislature designed to enact those laws and put them at once into force. This, of course, would have produced immediately a direct collision between the Government of the United States and the Topeka State laws, and necessarily have embroiled Kansas again in civil war.

Simultaneously with the call for the meeting of the Legislature, a requisition has been extensively circulated throughout the Territory for a Mass Free-State Convention also to be holden in Topeka to-day. The Convention met, pursuant to the requisition, and organized this morning by the appointment of General LANE as President. Save a few speeches of no great intrinsic importance, nothing was done during the morning session, which terminated at noon. At 3 o'clock the Convention reassembled and plunged at once *in medias res*, by proceeding to discuss a series of resolutions submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Prodigious efforts were made by the ultraists to induce the Convention to pass the amendment to the fourth resolution, proposed by Judge CONWAY, of Lawrence, providing for the immediate organization of the State Government. A most excited debate sprung up, in which nearly every leading man of the Free-State Party—ROBINSON, DELAHAY, LANE, DIETZLER, THATCHER, CONWAY, ARNY, &c., &c.—took part. CONWAY was completely floored, however. His amendment was voted down by a large majority and the original resolutions, with two or three additions, were adopted.

To save any misunderstanding, I forward you the official report of the Convention, for advanced slips of which I am indebted to the Topeka *Tribune*:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION HELD AT TOPEKA, JUNE 9, 1857.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Judge CONWAY. Gen. J. H. LANE was unanimously appointed President.

On motion, W. F. M. ARNY, Judge CONWAY, M. W. DELAHAY, G. W. DIETZLER, and G. W. CUTLER were appointed a committee to recommend to the Convention the names of five persons as Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

The Committee reported as follows:

For Vice-Presidents: J. W. Morris, W. G. Laribee, Lyman Allen, Fielding Johnson, W. W. Ross. For Secretaries: W. F. M. Arny, T. D. Thatcher.

Which report was received and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the President appointed the following Committee to report business for the action of the Convention.

Judge Conway, M. W. Delahay, Walter Oakley, Gov. Robinson, Judge Hunt, G. W. Deitzler, Alex. A. Jamison, C. K. Holliday, J. P. Root, and Judge Smith.

The Committee asked leave to retire, which was granted, and by invitation Gen. LANE and Gov. ROBINSON addressed the Convention, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 o'clock the Convention met, and the Committee on business made the following report:

Resolved, That the people of Kansas now, as ever, disown as invalid and of no force or effect the authority of the Territorial government as embodied in the enactments of the so-called Legislature of Kansas.

Resolved, That it is made incumbent on the people of Kansas, by the highest considerations of justice and expediency to look forward now, as ever, to their admission into the Union under the Constitution which they have already formed, as the only method of adjusting existing difficulties to which they will assent.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas will pursue with unfaltering steadiness of purpose, the application now pending before the Congress of the United States, for their admission into the Union under their own Constitution, and with their own government, resting their hopes for the success thereof upon the profound confidence they feel that a measure so eminently just, and so accordant to the principles of past legislation in our country will eventually be conceded and sanctioned to them by the representatives of the American people.

Resolved, That the Constitution framed and adopted at Topeka, had its origin in a public necessity, and the offspring of the popular will; and experience has proved the wisdom of those who framed it, and it is the duty of the Legislature and officers elected under it to complete the State organization, and keep its machinery in readiness for use so soon as we are admitted into the Union, or the necessities of the people shall require.

G. W. SMITH, C. K. HOLLIDAY,
G. W. DEITZLER, C. ROBINSON,
J. P. ROOT, MORRIS HUNT,
A. A. JAMISON, M. W. DELAHAY,
WALTER OAKLEY.

Judge CONWAY dissented from the report, and offered the following as a substitute for the fifth resolution:

Resolved, That while we disclaim any intention to employ force to maintain the authority of our Government, we do now recommend to the people of Kansas that they voluntarily, peacefully and universally accept, as their only rightful Government; and act in all things with, and up to the Government established under the Topeka Constitution; that they should look to it exclusively to extend protection to individual rights and to regulate all the relations of society; and that they should refer all their personal controversies to its judicial tribunals for adjudication and settlement, and should scrupulously abide the decisions of the same; that they should in fine adopt it in all its details, and the business of every day life, and everywhere respect its legislation as binding upon them; and its official functionaries as entitled to their obedience; to the end that the aforesaid Government shall become the living Government of the community.

Resolved, That in order to enable the people to accomplish this object, the Legislature under the State Constitution now in session at this place, in the opinion of this Convention, should proceed to complete the organization of the State Government so far as that work constitutes part of its Legislative duty—first, by establishing counties throughout the State, and providing for the form of government for the same. Secondly, by providing for the incorporation of towns throughout the State, including forms of government for the same; and by the enactment of all laws whatsoever which may be necessary to the complete development of the forms of the government to that point at which they may be taken hold of by the people in all their local departments and made the fundamental rule of government.

The substitute, after considerable discussion by Judge CONWAY, WM. PHILLIPS, CHARLES F. W. LEONHARDT and W. F. M. ARNY, in favor of the substitute, and Col. DELAHAY, Governor C. ROBINSON, Judge SMITH, General LANE, T. D. THATCHER, J. M. WALDEN and J. W. MORRIS, against the substitute, was submitted to the vote of the Convention. The President could not decide by the sound, and a division of the Convention was had—the substitute lost. The original resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. ARNY, by striking out the words "the admission into the Union, &c." After which the report of the majority was unanimously adopted.

The Committee reported the following which was also adopted:

Whereas, By unfair legislation by the Lecompton "Legislative Assembly," and the manner of registration under the act providing for a call of a Convention, to form a Constitution, has excluded a large majority of the voters of Kansas from a participation in the election of delegates to said Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Free-State party of Kansas that the election for delegates, in pursuance of the law enacted by the Lecompton bogus Legislature, be disregarded and permitted to pass without any participation therein by the Free State party of Kansas.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That since the issues of the past have been sufficient to develop the [illegible] principles of every man in Kansas, therefore we regard any man who sympathizes with our oppressors to the extent that he consents to become a delegate to the Lecompton Convention, or a candidate to the same, is unworthy the fellowship or confidence of Free-State men, and should be regarded with suspicion everywhere.

After which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. LANE, President.

W. F. M. ARNY, T. D. THATCHER, Secretaries.

That the Legislature will pursue a course substantially the same is now a matter of certainty. To-morrow they will meet, and, under the influence of honest counsels and a sound policy, will adjourn without taking any action calculated to lead to collision with the Federal Government or authorities.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, when the Convention had broken up, the crowd proceeded *en masse* to Governor WALKER's lodgings at the Garvey House, and by repeated calls, succeeded in bringing him forward to address them. His remarks were delivered with deep feeling, and listened to with the [illegible] attention, and in a stillness unbroken save by an occasional murmur of assent or expression of approval. He dwelt with great force on the magnitude of the interests, national as well as local, involved in the settlement of the affairs of Kansas, and closed with a touching appeal to the people to uphold the laws and constitution and preserve the Union. The result was a complete victory over [illegible], which I consider entirely decisive of the fact that the days of bleeding Kansas are over, and the days of peaceful Kansas have begun, never again to be interrupted by the agitation of the Slavery question.

To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, the Governor addresses a meeting at Big Springs, of which I shall endeavor to give you some account. Thence he returns to Lecompton, from whence he again sets out, I believe, to visit every county in the Territory, and address the people wherever he goes on these grave and momentous questions. His path is now plain, and his progress, I do not doubt, will be easy. I now regard the peaceful settlement of the Kansas question as almost *un fait accompli*, and this, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, or the ordering of a single soldier into the field.

It is universally admitted here that if the Governor had not boldly faced the danger by coming to Topeka, and clearly and distinctly reiterating his views, that the Constitution should be submitted to the whole people, and that they should decide the matter by their own vote, the flames of civil war would have burst forth afresh over this Territory, and deluged the land again with blood.

The visit of the Governor to Topeka, has been signalized by a series of social festivals of the most agreeable character. Last night he was entertained at a ball at the Garvey House, which was intended as an appropriate finale to the Governor's visit, and passed off with unprecedented *éclat*.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR WALKER AT TOPEKA.

The speech delivered by the Governor, on Saturday, is as follows:

Governor WALKER advanced and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Upon the invitation of the citizens of the town of Topeka and its vicinity I rise to commune with you, in regard to those most important interests which are connected with the administration of the Territory of Kansas. At the earnest request of the President of the United States I consented to come here and occupy the position of Governor of Kansas. I do not come among you as a volunteer. I have not sought this position. On the contrary I have accepted it, and, I am free to say, with great diffidence, growing out of the conviction impressed upon the minds of the Chief Magistrate of the Union and all his Cabinet, that the peace not only of this beautiful Territory of yours, but that of the whole Union depended upon the settlement of those difficult and exciting questions which have heretofore introduced civil war and discord throughout your borders.

When, therefore, the matter was presented to me in that light by the President of the United States and all his Cabinet, I felt called on, notwithstanding my deep sense of the responsibility which I was required to assume, to withdraw my declination of this office, and accept the proffered trust. I am now here this day, then, fellow-citizens, to address you upon those grave and momentous questions which concern so much not only your own peace and prosperity, but that of the whole Union.

And here permit me to say, that it has been my lot to have traveled through every State in this Union except California, and I must say that I have never seen, anywhere, any region for which God has done so much as the Territory of Kansas. [Cheers.] All that you want is peace and prosperity, the recognition of the principle that the people of Kansas alone can rule here, and its exercise in connection with all the great questions which have disturbed the quiet and harmony of this Territory, in order to make not only the town of Topeka one of the most prosperous of the Territory and of the Union, but to make Kansas soon, at the proper period, to become a sovereign State, one of the most important and flourishing of the whole confederacy.

Now, gentlemen, this is a practical question, and I take it you are practical men; that you do not look to theories but to facts and results; and you desire to ascertain what is the best mode in which a peaceful adjustment of these most deplorable difficulties can now be made.

On that subject, gentlemen, I desire to read you a few extracts from my Inaugural Address just published in this Territory together with my instructions from the President of the United States, pointing out the mode in which the Chief Magistrate of the Union, just elected to that high position by the whole American people, as well as his Cabinet, and the humble individual who now addresses you, believe these questions can be peacefully settled; and settled, not by a party whether it be for or against slavery, but by the whole people of the Territory of Kansas, who, as in their sovereign right, by that principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, shall determine by an actual majority of the votes of all her people what shall be their own Constitution and their own social institutions.

I speak not now in regard to the past, or any majority of votes. But I speak as regards the future. My doctrine is this, that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial law. I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas—not only those who are here now, but those who will be here next Fall as actual residents—[illegible] the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their Constitution and what shall be their social institutions. On this subject I desire, I repeat, to read to you an extract from my inaugural address to the people of the Territory of Kansas, together with the views of the President of the United States.

Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, (I mean the Convention which is about to meet in September next,) after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection, by a majority of the then actual *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas.

With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular Legislature of the Territory" in "assembling a Convention to form a Constitution," and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud and violence."

I come now to my own individual views—I repeat then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress. [Cries of "Good."]

Gentlemen, on this subject I wish that there should be no mistake, no misapprehension as regards my opinions and the policy which I shall deem it my duty to pursue in the administration of the Executive Department of the Territory of Kansas. It is involved in a few simple words: That the majority of the people of Kansas must govern—[cries of "right"]—that the majority of the people of Kansas must adopt their own Constitution or reject it—that the majority of the people of Kansas at the polls must decide whether they will be a Slave State or a Free State. [Applause.]

Indeed, under whatever specious disguises any other doctrine may be presented, I believe that the man who desires that the minority of the people shall establish institutions for the majority, be whatever he may call himself, neither a Democrat or a Republican, but a monarchist or aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many, whereas the great fundamental doctrine which lies at the basis of all our American Institutions, and upon which they all repose, and which has been carried into successful operation in every other State but Kansas, and which, gentlemen, with your aid and cooperation to sustain me, it is my sincere hope shall obtain its fullest realization here, is the rule of the majority.

Now, then, gentlemen, as to the mode in which this is to be accomplished. I presume we all agree—at least I hope we do—as to the doctrine that the majority of the people of Kansas shall establish their own

Constitution and introduce such social institutions as the majority prefer. But how is this to be done? The Congress of the United States has established for Kansas but one mode of action on this subject, and that action is through the Territorial Legislature.

Now, none of you can regret more than I do any of these deplorable and calamitous circumstances which have taken place in the past. For myself, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual, resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of "Good, good."] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition. But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame, for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual, bona fide, resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people and sworn by them to execute the laws. I do not entertain a doubt but that that Convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas, the determination for themselves by an actual majority of the whole people whether they shall adopt or reject that Constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned never to meet again. [A Voice—[illegible]] What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other easy exits from the difficulty, and as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the acts of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views and instruct them either to call a new Convention to submit a new Constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own voters, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves.

It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers.]

[illegible] at Topeka next week, what is called the State Legislature, for they tell you that they are now about to convene a Legislature for the State of Kansas. Who elected that Legislature? [A voice—"The people."] The people! why the whole vote given for your so-called Constitution, as claimed by yourselves, was but 1,731, whereas there are now registered over 10,000 votes, residents here on the 15th of March last, exclusive of the thousands omitted or who have arrived here since that date. The people! Do you mean to tell me that 1,731 votes constitute the whole number of votes in the Territory of Kansas? [A voice—"That was a year and a half ago."] But should those 1,731 votes a year and a half ago impose a Constitution for all time to come upon the present people of Kansas? [A voice—"Not against their will."] Should the constitution be submitted to their will for adoption, or not? [A voice.] "Yes." That, gentlemen, is the great question, so far as they are concerned. But I understand you claim to be a State now, and that your so-called Legislature, chosen by a small number of votes, propose next week to enact laws to be enforced in Kansas. This miserable minority [illegible] of the present people of Kansas, propose, in absolute defiance of the acts of Congress and in open rebellion, mark you, gentlemen, not only against the Territorial laws, but against the laws and Government of the United States, to assemble here, and, representing 1,731 people, impose this constitution by force upon the people of Kansas by the enactment of laws. [A voice—"Where are those 10,000 voters that are not on the record?"] Some inadvertently omitted, many who would not register, and thousands who have arrived since the 15th of March last. As regards the register, however, I say to you that it is of comparatively little consequence if the Constitution be submitted to the whole people.

It may suit the purposes of faction to ask such questions by those who refused to register, but the substantial fact is that the Constitution can be of no force or effect unless it is submitted to the vote of the people, and that it is submitted to is for them to determine whether they will adopt it or not. But here comes a body of men acting in defiance of the laws of Congress and in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, representing, according to their own statement, less than one-tenth of the people of Kansas, who come forward and say that the people next Fall shall not decide this question! That neither you nor I, nor any of our fellow-citizens elsewhere throughout the Territory shall have the right to determine whether we shall accept the new Constitution or reject it!

Gentlemen, I come here for purposes of peace and conciliation. I come here to inaugurate the rule of law, of justice and of the whole people of Kansas by giving them all an opportunity of adopting their own Constitution instead of allowing a handful of 1,731 men to thrust a Constitution on them, by adopting a [illegible]

[illegible] I repeat that I come here for the purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace, but I tell you candidly that my instructions and my oath of office require me to put down the execution of such laws, and for the good of the people of Kansas, they must and will be put down. [Cries of "Never, never." A Voice—"Do not the people of the United States say that those laws are right?"] The people of the United States have just elected a President who declares that such laws would be unconstitutional, null and void. [A Voice—"Who cares?"] Nay more; the people of the United States have just elected a majority to Congress who entertain the same opinion with him. This is a matter involving the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people. Your towns will advance in importance and wealth, your claims will increase in value, harmony and good will reign throughout the Territory if the people who are now here and who will be here in November or December next will only decide for themselves what shall be their own form of government, and their own social institutions. But what is it this Legislature proposes to do? without the slightest necessity, without the slightest pretext or apology under the mode of adjournment now proposed—I speak not now as regards the past; I wish to God that you, and I, and all of us could rub out the past. [A voice—"It cannot be done." Another voice—"Rub out the bogus laws."] Rub them out, gentlemen, if you please, by a vote of the people. [A voice—"We cannot get that."] You can get that. [A voice—"Give us a fair vote at the next election."] You will get that. At the next election in October, when you elect the Territorial Legislature, you can repeal those laws, and you can then also, by a majority of your own votes, adopt or reject the Constitution presented for your consideration next Fall. Now, what, I ask again, is proposed to be done by this Legislature? It is proposed to put in operation a body of laws. But you must remember the passage of laws is no farce; it is not a humbug. [A voice—"It has been here."] A law is a command; it exacts obedience from the whole people, and is to be actually put in force in the Territory. What is the consequence? Why you thus produce an immediate, clear, direct and positive collision between that Legislature and the Government of the United States. There are two sets of laws then to govern you. Every man's contract, every man's title, every man's possession will then be involved in difficulty, and, in the course of three or four months you will have a large importation of lawyers. [A voice—"We have plenty of them now"—laughter.] It will involve you in endless litigation, from which there will be no possible extrication. Now, gentlemen, is there any necessity for this? [A voice—"None—not a bit—there never was."] Can you not peacefully decide this question in the mode pointed out by the act of Congress, if, as you can and will have, a full opportunity of recording your vote. [A voice—"Why have we not had it?"] Gentlemen, I was not Governor of Kansas and Mr. BUCHANAN was not President of the United States. [A voice—"How are we to get it?"] You will get it by the Convention submitting the Constitution to the vote of the whole people. [A voice—"Who is to elect the Convention? That is the grand question."] Gentlemen, it is a comparatively small point by whom the Constitution is to be submitted. Don't let us run away after shadows. Do not refuse to register and then say you cannot vote. The great substantial point is this: Will the whole people of Kansas, next Fall, by a fair election, impartially and fairly conducted, by impartial judges, have an opportunity to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government and what shall be their social institutions? I say they will, but I go a step further. [A voice—"Have you the power?"] If I have not the power to bring it about; if the Convention will not do it, I will join you in lawful opposition to their proceedings. [Cries of "good, good." A voice—"We will hold you to your promise." Another voice—"How are we to vote for this here Convention?" Another voice—"Nothing can be asked fairer than what he says."] Well, gentlemen, I have no power to repeal the laws that have been passed in reference to the Convention, and if those laws have not been fairly executed it is simply no fault of mine. [A voice—"Has not JAMES BUCHANAN power to repeal those laws?" Another voice—"Hasn't he sanctioned them?"] He has had nothing to do with them, but the Congress of the United States has authorized the Territorial Legislature to pass laws. The President of the United States has taken an oath to carry the laws into effect, and it is for you, if you are opposed to those laws, through the people's vote, to repeal them. [A voice—"We cannot get at them."] There is not the least difficulty about your getting at them. [A voice—"Keep out Missouri and we will do well enough."] Well, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you that, so far as my power is concerned—and I do not doubt that you are not in any event to have redress—[illegible] of the past—but so far as my power is concerned I pledge myself that the people of Kansas, and of Kansas alone, and not the people of Missouri, or of Massachusetts, or of any other State, shall interfere even by one single vote to decide for the people of Kansas what shall be their institution. [A voice—"That is my doctrine." Cries of "Good, good."] But, gentlemen, they shall decide it for themselves. When these views of mine are not carried into effect—when you see that you will not have a full and fair opportunity to decide for yourselves what shall be your form of government and your social institutions, it will then be time enough to complain of me, but not till then. [Several voices—"That is right." Another voice—"What about the bogus laws?"] And now I am asked what about the bogus laws? Why, your very Governor, Mr. ROBINSON, has acknowledged those bogus laws by putting into effect a charter passed by that bogus Legislature, and so have many of you and nearly all the people of Kansas. And if the bogus Legislature has power to pass charters, it has power to pass any other law not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. [A voice—"How are these Inspectors to be appointed?"] They must be appointed fairly and impartially, of course. [A voice—"Who is to appoint them?"] I doubt not that the Convention will prescribe a fair, just and impartial method, as they do in other States. [A voice—"They did, in giving us two hundred and eighty voters in this county." Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, let us look at that question. What have those two hundred and eighty voters to do, if you have all a fair vote next Fall on the Constitution? [A voice—"There has been no census taken."] That has nothing on earth to do with the question. But whilst I must deeply regret and deplore the circumstance that there has been an insufficient census, what am I to think when told by those who profess to represent the Republican Party of this Territory, that tell you that you should neither register or vote? You were kept from registering, as you all know, by following the advice of these party leaders of yours, and then complain they cannot vote. You could have registered here if you pleased, and hundreds in this Territory, since hearing my plan, have expressed to me their deep regret that they had not registered, and many of your county since my arrival have changed their position and resolved to vote. Every man who responds that he will not acknowledge these laws has been deprived of no privilege in not being registered, because he declares that whether registered or not, he will not vote. If you dislike the Convention, do you best oppose it by standing aloof and allowing a majority of other persons to adopt their Constitution, or by voting down that instrument? If you do not vote next Fall for or against that instrument when you have a fair chance, Congress will ask us enough you had. No, you cannot defeat the Constitution by refusing to vote. [A voice—"The Governor is right and we will vote then."] Now, gentlemen, I really believe I have detained you too long. There is nothing on earth that I love more than free opinion, a free press and popular discussion. [Cries of "right."] Instead of objecting to it I love to hear some few of you differ from me or ask questions. Come let us reason together. Discarding passion and prejudice, regretting as you and I do, all the difficulties that have occurred in the past, let us ask ourselves this great practical question: What is best for the great future of Kansas? [A voice—"The Topeka Constitution."] Well, gentlemen, I hope no one will say so, unless the man who believes that 1,731 voters should deprive some 20,000 or 30,000 voters now in the Territory or that soon will be here of deciding their own form of government for themselves.

[A Voice—"How was it when the people of Missouri came here?"] I have nothing to do with the people of either Missouri or Massachusetts. I am only looking to the future. And I say if you desire war—(loud cries of "No, no)—if you desire conflict; ("No, no;" if you desire to enter into rebellion, not against the Territorial laws only, but against the Government of the United States, ("No, no,") all you have to do is to set up the State Government against the Government approved by the President and the acts of Congress by the present enactment of State laws. [A voice—"Not now."] There cannot be a State Government without a State Governor, without his superseding the Governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress. There cannot be a State Government without State Judges, and there cannot be State Judges without their superseding the Judges appointed by the President of the United States, under the laws of Congress, or a State Legislature, without superseding the Territorial Legislature. It means that, or it means nothing. Surely this is open rebellion against the Government of the United States, to which you tell me you do not mean to resort.

Now then, gentlemen, I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind and indulgent attention with which you have listened to my remarks.

[A Voice—What as to the taxes?]

Long before I am called on for any official action, the reign of law, of justice, and of the people will be so fully established here that, as good citizens, you will all cheerfully pay this small pittance to support your own Government.

[A Voice—We will have a great deal more confidence in the vote of the people to be given next Fall if you will tell us by what authority the Judges are to be appointed.]

I will answer that question, for I have no doubt it is fairly asked and in a fair spirit.

[The Voice—It certainly is.]

I will say then to you, gentlemen, that if they do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which the majority of the actual, bona fide, resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial Judges, I will join you all in lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their Constitution. [A Voice—"Will the Convention appoint impartial judges?"] It is their duty to do so. [A Voice—"Will they do so?"] Gentlemen, I am not the Convention, but I do not doubt they will give you impartial judges. [A Voice—I will ask the "Gov[illegible]

[illegible] over the future I have; and I say to you, that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the whole people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of Government, including the great sectional question which has so long divided you—unless, I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity, I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that is, to join you in lawful opposition to their acts. [Cries of "Good, good," and loud applause, during which the Governor withdrew.]

POSTSCRIPT.—WEDNESDAY, June 10.

To-day, the Governor; Mr. STANTON, the Territorial Secretary; Mr. PERRIN, of Tennessee, and Mr. DALANAY, of the *Wyandotte Register*, addressed an audience of about 300 persons at Big Springs.

The speeches of these gentlemen were received, if not enthusiastically, at least favorably.

Gen. JIM LANE replied to the Governor and Mr. STANTON. He declared it to be the intention of the Free State party to submit the Topeka Constitution, as opposed to that which is to be formed by the Convention assembled under the provisions of the Territorial Legislature, or, as he called it, the Bogus Legislature—(though that is a matter on which the difference of opinion is immense)—he declared, I say, that it was the intention of his party to submit that Constitution to the people in August next. The gist of his speech may be gathered from the resolutions adopted at the Mass Convention. The General's remarks were received with frequent applause from a portion of his audience. The meeting did not disperse finally until 7 o'clock P. M. P. H. C.

Message of Charles Robinson, Delivered at Topeka, June 11, 1857.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You are again convened together at the expiration of the recess taken by you in January last. You meet under circumstances scarcely less difficult, and no less embarrassing, than have characterized the previous meetings of the Legislature. But your duties under the Constitution are plain, and the necessity for action imperative.

As the representatives of the people, you are here to do the work for which they selected you. The bitter experience of the past has brought nothing with it that could relieve you of your responsibility. Every step in that experience has shown the necessity for you to do your work, and that you with calmness, wisdom and determination prepare those bulwarks on which the people may rest their constitutional rights, as American citizens, and keep the State Government in readiness for admission into the Union.

As it becomes my duty to recommend such measures as I may deem expedient for your action, and to communicate to you the condition of affairs in the State, I shall endeavor briefly to do so.

Since I sent my message to you, when first convened in March, 1856, many important and startling events have marked and disturbed the current of affairs. The horrors of actual warfare have existed in our midst. Towns and cities have been sacked and burned, and our citizens have been brutally murdered on the highways and in their homes. A hostile enemy on our Eastern border has poured in predatory band after band, and army after army, with the design of harassing our citizens, and completing the subjugation they had begun.

The General Government, which still assumes the power of protection over us, has barely used that power as the screen under which it has rendered aid and comfort to our enemies, and strengthened the hands of those foreign invaders who still pretend to hold the political power of the people, which they usurped. Nor have your labors or your persons been exempt. Lawless arrests have been made of your members, and also of Executive Officers, by men who, although they possessed some power, and in many instances, held positions in connection with the Federal Courts, acted with irregularity and in defiance of even the rules which they professed to respect.

A large and necessary portion of the labors of your codifying committee was destroyed, with much other property at Lawrence, in May, 1856, when that place was pillaged and partly burned by a mob brought there by a United States Marshal. When your bodies met pursuant to adjournment, in July last, your Assembly was broken up by a large force of United States troops, in battle array, who drove you hence in gross violation of those constitutional rights which it was their duty to have protected. When you again convened in January last, at your regular session, your proceedings were interfered with by a Deputy Marshal, and many of your members arrested.

I do no not propose entering into a minute detail of all the unhappy occurrences that have marked the past year—occurrences which have stamped a page of infamy on the history of the country. Let me refer you to the comprehensive address prepared by a committee of the convention that assembled in this place on the 10th of March last, for those particulars, an enumeration of which would absorb too much of your time. Suffice it to say, that owing to these causes the State Government is not fully organized, and waits in urgent necessity for the completion of your work.

The period for which you were elected is drawing to a close. No provision for taking the census has been made, and no election law adopted. Without these, your function in the government will expire, and with it the power of reproducing it. I cannot think that you will, in any contingency incur the reproach of leaving helpless the people who trusted you, or compelling them to recur through original action to their primary power, for those needed steps which it is your duty to supply.

In my message sent to you in March, 1856, I enumerated the outlines of the legislation it would be incumbent on you to frame and adopt. Let me respectfully refer you to that document for these details.

There is one subject of great moment for our present and future prosperity. The public land in our midst still belongs to the General Government. To secure these lands, or all of them that can be obtained, is a matter to which we should devote no ordinary attention. The policy hitherto adopted towards other new States gives us just grounds to look to Congress for a grant of all the public lands in our midst. To your enterprise and endurance its value can be traced, and to you it rightly belongs. The sale of much of our most valuable lands for the behalf of the Indians, give an additional claim on the Government for the remainder. Surely the General Government will not seek to make a speculation on the bones and sinews of the struggling pioneers, who seek to add another State to the confederacy. Let us respectfully urge upon the assembled wisdom of Congress our claim for donations of these lands, and let us press these claims before the Government has passed its title to all the valuable portions into the hands of speculators. No donation should, by its terms, conflict with the claim of a squatter on the soil.

The inanimate frame-work of a Territorial Government still exists in Kansas. While the popular branch of Congress has accepted our application for admission into the Union, the Senate has still withheld its approval. In this isolated condition, our rights as American citizens, under the Constitution, and our inherent rights as men remain to us. The Territorial Governor, recently sent among us by the Federal Government, in his inaugural, has truly said:

"It is the people of Kansas, who, in forming their State Constitution, are to declare the terms on which they propose to enter the Union. Congress cannot compel the people of a Territory to enter the Union as a State or change without their consent, the Constitution framed by the people. Congress, it is true, may for constitutional reasons refuse admission, but the State alone, in forming her Constitution, can prescribe the terms on which she will enter the Union. This power of the people of a Territory in forming a State Constitution, is one of vital importance, especially in the States carved out of the public domain. Nearly all the lands of Kansas are public lands, and most of them are occupied by Indian tribes. Those lands are the property of the Federal Government, but their right is exclusively that of a proprietor, carrying with it no political power."

The doctrine here enunciated is only what has been established by precedent, and reiterated time and again. In it we have a right to form a State Constitution, and of necessity the complete State organization, for which its specific terms must provide. As Congress has neither the right to frame a Constitution for us, nor to "change" the same, it must be apparent to all that they have no more power to destroy it when created. Governor WALKER goes even further than this, and further than we have ever proposed going, for he says that "the State alone, in forming a Constitution, can prescribe the terms on which she will enter the Union," clearly implying that she may enter the Union or not. Under these circumstances, it is clearly apparent that the Federal Government has only sent Gov. WALKER as a Territorial officer to Kansas, because we have hitherto failed or been unable to complete the organization we have begun. In the absence of the full and vital powers of government adopted by the people, this is merely an endeavor to carry out the implied protection.

What renders this more unhappy, is the fact that the Federal authorities have never yet been able to afford us such protection, and as there is no Territorial law here, recognized by the people as such, the executive function is a mockery.

Your first consideration is the necessities of the people, but beyond that, it is your duty to act with promptness, so as to relieve these Federal appointees of a merely nominal duty, that must be embarrassing and disrespectful to them, whilst the unsettled state of affairs conveys an impressive reproach to those Republican institutions on which all our hopes as a people centre. In the Inaugural to which I have referred, there is a recommendation that our people forsake the government they have adopted, and under the management of usurping, pretended officials, seek to do over again what has been done.

We do not think that any serious or generally entertained desire exists among our people to do so, and, while opinions from such a source may be [illegible] led to respect, it is at least unfortunate that a course of action in relation to the Constitution, should be pointed out in the official address of a Federal appointee, who, in that very address, urges the right of the people, and their right alone, to take steps for a State government. It is as clearly evident from that address itself, that Gov. WALKER has not been sufficiently conversant with affairs in Kansas, to warrant the expression of opinion on so grave a matter. In that document he assures us that we shall have every thing over which his Executive function has no control, and refrains from expressing any opinion on the only points for which we could entertain hopes of his action. You are doubtless aware that Acting-Territorial Gov. STANTON issued a proclamation containing an apportionment of representation for a Delegate Convention. That apportionment leaves nearly one half of Kansas without any representation, and as no census has been taken there by any one, they will, of course, have no privilege of even voting.

Had there been no State Constitution in Kansas, had a fraudulent, pretended Territorial Legislature never originated the steps to which this Inaugural refers, had that action come simply from the people as it legitimately should, there would still have been the strongest reasons why all good men should refrain from participating in an act so grossly fraudulent and despotic as this pretended census, and partial apportionment under it. In any event, such proceedings will inevitably fall to the ground as lacking in that great essential, the popular will, which alone could give it vitality.

Although that strange appointment which deliberately anticipates disfranchising one half of the people, was issued a week previous to the Inaugural of Governor WALKER, there was not the slightest allusion to it in that document. And yet the evidence of the fact was of easy access to him, and he was not ignorant of it. What does he mean when he says, "the law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage."

Has it done so? or, is Governor WALKER ignorant of the fact that it has not? He adds:

"Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as though all had participated in the election."

It would be needless to tell you that such a position, however good, is quite inapplicable to this so-called census law, and all the proceedings under it. It originates in an usurping fraud. It is not a proposed election to ascertain the wishes of the people, but a foregone conclusion, every part of which is carefully framed to accomplish a certain result. But if its applicability cannot be found in these proceedings, let me suggest where it can be applied. In the proceedings under which the State Constitution was framed and ratified, all the actual voters had the privilege of participating. Men of all parties did do so, and if any portion declined, it was because they feared to hazard the policy they were trying to thrust on Kansas to a popular vote.

How are we to reconcile the two positions of this Federal inaugural—first, that the people alone must freely and fairly make or change their Constitution, and secondly, that "the Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the United States, and in opposing it you oppose the authority of the Federal Government."

Well knowing that the complaint that the Legislature referred to did not derive its power from the people of Kansas, he makes up for its lack of popular legitimacy thus: "That Legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognized in the very latest Congressional legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union."

There is not much of "popular sovereignty" and "self government" here. This usurpation is repudiated by the people, but it is recognized by "Congress" and the "President." Its pretended enactments are a dead letter. All the official proclamations and bulletins of Presidents and Territorial Governors cannot make them law, for nothing is law or can have the authority thereof, save the legitimately expressed will of the people. But if the Federal authorities cannot make their usurpations laws, they seem bent on preventing the people from having any law unless they will stoop to accept of this. Never let it be said that the people of Kansas were so recreant to the principles of self government as to accept the laws thrown upon them by a body of invaders. Such a fatal precedent would sow the seed that would spring up to the ultimate ruin of our Government. An insignificant minority in Kansas may cooperate with the invaders outside to perpetuate this usurpation, but as Gov. WALKER says: "The minority, in resisting the will of the majority, may involve Kansas again in civil war; they may bring upon her reproach and obloquy, and destroy her progress and prosperity; they may keep her for years out of the Union, and, in the whirlwind of agitation, sweep away the Government itself; but Kansas can never be brought into the Union with or without Slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for or against the adoption of her State Constitution."

This has been done in the adoption of our State Constitution—has been done in accordance with the very principles and requirements of this inaugural itself, and we may well ask, in the language of Gov. WALKER, "Why, then, should this just, peaceful, and constitutional mode of settlement meet with such opposition from any quarter?"

I cannot dismiss this inaugural, sent among us by the federal authorities and Territorial Governor, without noticing one or two other points. He says there is a clause in our Constitution forever excluding the African race, bond or free, from Kansas. There is no such clause in our Constitution, and it is to be regretted that Gov. WALKER, who talks so much about the "will of the people," should not have given a Constitution emanating from them a more careful investigation. At the time the Constitution was submitted to the people, a resolution from the people to the first Legislature was also submitted. This was neither "in" nor connected with the Constitution, and has just as much force as the first Legislature may choose to attach to it. It originated in an anxious desire to show favor to the peculiar institutions of "her sister States"—especially her immediate neighbor, the State of Missouri. And how has this compromise spirit been met? By invasion, usurpation, rapine, fire and sword. Such clauses as that which he has sarcastically said were in our Constitution, he expressly denies, in another paragraph, to be in it.

How much more deeply must he feel the interests of Missouri than Kansas, is apparent when he recalls the debt of gratitude that the people of Kansas owe that State which has stripped our people of every Constitutional right, has involved us in the confusion of civil discord, and which is trying by the aid of General Government to place its foot upon our neck to-day. The first cause of a political struggle in Kansas was whether Kansas should be a free or slave State. After the invasion of 1855 a still more fearful issue arose whether the people of Kansas should have a right to govern themselves. It is for this we struggle. The rights of the people, the glory of Republicanism on earth, the integrity of our Government are all wrapt up in the issue. Truly we can say, "never was so momentous a question submitted to the decision of any people, and we cannot avoid the alternatives now before us of glory or of shame."

The rights of a free people we love, the Union we regard, the integrity of the Government we will maintain. The devotion of the people of Kansas to the Union is evidenced by the stern reality of their sufferings and their endurance. In wisdom and devotion the people of Kansas will struggle to preserve the Union should they ever be permitted to enjoy the bonds of sisterhood, they will do so by endeavoring to make the Union worth preserving, without which it will inevitably crumble in pieces. We may with sacrilegious hand tear from the tomb of WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON some perishable relic of the mortality of those who while living, were devoted to liberty and reverenced the claims of God and humanity and under the cover of the awe-striking symbol, incite the reluctant representatives of the people to acts disfranchising American citizens, robbing Republicanism of all that is good in it. We may shout "the Union," "the Union," over acts of the most reckless despotism, and hurry our Government into oligarchy and anarchy under the delusion, but the delusion will not save us from the penalty of our folly and our crime.

Let us then preserve the Union by maintaining the integrity of Republicanism.

It is an universal maxim that usurpers never voluntarily relinquish their power. Under whatever guise it may come, the action of those who now pretend to hold territorial power, will be for the continuation of that power.

For Gov. WALKER to urge us into that flimsy trap in which they hope to ensnare our people is wrong; and to talk to us in that connection of fairness and justice is to add insult to wrong.

While the great principle for which we have to contend, is to maintain our right to self-government, the second consideration of preserving Kansas a Free State is not to be lost sight of. It is of importance that the principles of Freedom should prevail, not only because the people have willed it, but because it is good policy, and above all because it is right. Where would be our prosperity if slavery were entailed upon us? Where would the towns and cities, the railroads and the commerce be, with such a plague spot on our energies? The owls would hoot through the cities now laid out in Kansas, the railroads be confined to charters of usurped legislation. The industrious settler would shrink from the contamination of slave labor that would degrade his manhood and his honest toil. Nor can we trace all the reasons by which the unerring finger of a just Providence guides the policy of every systematic wrong to a sure decay, and entails the curse that there should be no prosperity in the land that is stained by the tears and watered by the unpaid sweat of any portion of the children of man.

There is indeed an "isothermal line" and a law of the thermometer "which may make slave labor comparatively profitable or unprofitable," but there is unhappily no "law of the thermometer" to prevent infatuated Slavery propagandists from attempting to establish the institution, where wise policy says it never should be. It will therefore be an important duty in us to guard carefully against all the steps in such an insidious design; the more so that "policy" and an "isothermal law" are united with the claims of Republicanism and justice.

Under these circumstances we can contemplate the duties before us, and with judicious calmness undertake them. We struggle for our birthright, and we must not sell it for a "mess of pottage." The eyes of the country are on us, for our cause is the common cause of all who love Republicanism. In our defeat the principle on which the Government rests will sustain a shock; in our victory it will take root and be perpetuated. To you is confided no common share of the task. To you will be meted no common share of the glory of victory or the misfortune of defeat. Be true and we shall triumph. Our task is difficult, let us meet its responsibilities in full reliance on the Wisdom of Him who is the God of Justice. A future of prosperity and usefulness is before the people of Kansas. A great State is rapidly expanding into prosperous existence. May we hope to establish in it a Government not unworthy of this civilized age and our Republican institutions.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

TOPEKA, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

NEBRASKA.

Condition of Affairs in the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA, Nebraska Territory, May 29, 1857.

The steamer *Florence* arrived here to-day from Fort Randall, some four hundred miles above this place. She brings down a company of three—agents for the American Fur Company, who left the Territory of Washington in March, came over the Rocky Mountains to Fort Benton, eighteen hundred miles above here, where they took a skiff down the Missouri River till they met the *Florence* at Fort Randall. They report very cold weather in that far-off country, with an abundance of snow and ice. They had no trouble with the Indians, and report them as generally peaceable and quiet, except at Fort Pierre, where they are rather impudent and restless. They believe there will be no very serious trouble in that direction at present.

The mania for land speculations and town shares is now at its height, and while you are trembling with apprehension for a disastrous result, we are rushing on regardless of any future except such as shall yield its thousands of per cent. upon our hopeful investments.

Nebraska, though rich in her agricultural elements, is poor in the actual products of her soil; and though honest farm labor would be abundantly profitable, yet almost every one seems to leave Agriculture and take to the manufacture of fancy towns and embryo cities, believing that every "claim" can be staked and plotted and its many corner lots be made into sudden fortunes. The consequence is, provisions of every sort are high and have to be imported, while City Scrip is a drug in market and can only be disposed of by exportation. The plateau upon which lies Omaha is seven miles long, yet it is all laid out into town lots, commencing with South Omaha and continuing on through the several distinctions of Omaha City, Scrip Town, Saratoga and Florence, and the holder of each lot enjoys the prospective fortune which the future imaginative population of several hundred thousand will be sure to yield.

But the prospects of Omaha never were brighter to one whose anticipations have not been of the very brilliant order. Here will grow up steadily and naturally a city of importance, but of what population and in what time, the development of the country about it alone will determine.

The enterprise of man may do much to build up a town, but it must be aided by natural advantages of considerable importance, else it cannot largely succeed; and if the advantages claimed for Omaha shall really be secured to her, she will take rank with the cities of 20,000 or 30,000, within the coming ten years. Building of every description goes on as rapidly as the supply of material will admit, and it is safe to say she will double her importance this Summer. Lots are held at $75 per foot, and claims within five miles of the city, in cases where Government title is obtained, cannot be bought for less than $10 to $15 per acre. Emigration, chiefly from the East, is coming in rapidly, and prices are advancing, though not as fast as in Kansas. The character of this emigration is good, it coming chiefly from the East—New-York taking the lead—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan coming next. Those who have come this season have come more to settle and improve the country, than to speculate out of, and prove a curse to, it. For the former there is an abundance of room, and there honest, faithful labor will bring an abundant reward.

Your readers should beware how they purchase Nebraska property from strangers. I know of an instance in which a stranger showed to members of a prominent wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia very pretty plots of the two towns, Hudson and Melrose, which were represented as opposite one another, on the Missouri River, fifty miles above here, and at the western terminus of the Iowa Central Railroad. On the strength of these representations, thirty deeds of choice and valuable corner lots in these fictitious embryo cities were made out and delivered at a dollar each to the hopeful parties, but unfortunately for them, there are no such towns, and the Iowa Central Railroad is not yet located within 200 miles of the Missouri. Other similar swindles have been successfully consummated, and Nebraska is not free herself from suffering at the hands of sharpers; for a few weeks ago a man claiming to be a large operator in Wisconsin bought some seven or eight thousand dollars worth of real estate for which he paid his sight drafts on Milwaukee. Now sight drafts on Milwaukee are desirable in certain cases, but in this instance, after the transfers were made and the liberal purchaser had liberal time to leave the city, these drafts began to come back condemned as forgeries, and the triumph of duplicity was complete.

I was at Florence a day or two ago, and witnessed the operations of Lynch law at the hands of a Claim club. Three or four claims had been jumped, and the jumpers were tried, convicted and sentenced. In the crowd were some half dozen desperadoes, who, armed with bowie-knives, revolvers and slung-shots, threatened, if any pugilistic demonstration should be made, there would be a serious muss; that the Short-Boys were around and would defend the jumpers. Immediately one of the crowd took the stand, and announced that, as sentence had been passed upon the convicted ones, he would be one of any number of companions to arrest and try any person who should undertake to resist the execution of law, to which some thirty men responded by pitching into the "fancy," disarming them, when they were bound and tried. During the progress of their trial, one man explained that these ruffians had come with their murderous weapons, hostile intent and rotten whisky, into a community of peace-loving, quiet citizens, ignoring the customs of the people and defying them with insulting threats; that he, for one, had tolerated them long enough; he had been raised among Christian institutions and religious influences, and wasn't used to such things; for his part, he "was in favor of whaling them like hell, and setting 'em over on the other side of Jordan, and further, he would be one to help to do it."

Another speaker offered to be one of five to buy up their whisky and whisky shanty, and destroy it, upon condition that the ruffians would leave the country. At this point it was announced that one of the offending whisky sellers had yielded, and had promised to destroy the whisky without pay, and instead of leaving the country forever would never sell another drop of liquor and would remain and become a valuable citizen. He was then received back into the community; but his companions with the jumpers declining to yield, had their heads shaven and were sent over the river into fair young Iowa, the Botany Bay of Nebraska.

We are living here without laws, for the last act of the memorable Legislature of last Winter was to abolish all law. Hence our only present appeal is to claim clubs, which happily are not much resorted to, we being generally an order-loving people.

Trains for California, Oregon, and the great penthouse of our country, poor degraded Utah, are now leaving here almost daily for their weary, lengthy journey. How much of suffering and toil, of privation and death, will they see ere they reach their destinations!

A pamphlet has appeared here from the press of A. S. BARNES & Co., of your City, giving a history and description of Nebraska. It contains much excellent advice to the emigrant and traveler, and a pretty correct account of the Territory. It is accompanied by a new county map, and altogether will prove a valuable aid to all interested in Nebraska. OMAHA.

Terrible Whirlwind in Oneida County—Loss of Life.

From the Utica Herald, Monday.

On Saturday afternoon very many of our citizens noted the appearance of a very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extended from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until the peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky. This remarkable and funnel-like column of cloudy mist passed over the city at about 4 o'clock, and was remarked not only by its peculiar appearance, but by a rushing, buzzing noise, as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield.

It was watched for some moments, and people generally believed it to be a water spout, as its conical form corresponded with all ideas of such natural phenomenon. It soon passed from sight, and was made the subject of sportive conversation for the hour, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or its destructive power. Its effects, however, have been most wonderful, and may justly attract the attention and scrutiny of the scientific world.

The conical mass first settled to the earth a few minutes past 4, in Deerfield, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road, &c.

Mr. JOHN WARREN informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about 4 o'clock, and saw the approach of the cloudy object as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house, he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his oldest children and called to his wife to save the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband had descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant and two older children, had reached the cellar door, when the house was struck. The whole frame-work was lifted from the stone foundation; the entire wood-work above the first floor was carried some twenty feet and then dropped in grand perfection of ruin, while the first floor with the sleepers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned, roof-like, over the entire mass.

Mr. WARREN, with two of the children, remained in the cellar inclosure, without injury; Mrs. WARREN was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door, almost entirely stripped of her clothing, and so severely injured about her neck and body that she died within an hour after the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet utterly destitute of clothing; a little boy who was following his mother to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds he received in the common wreck. His recovery is very doubtful; an older girl escaped without any injury. The dwelling was two stories and substantially built. In the rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in the due southeasterly line of its course it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road, and demolished a large barn belonging to Mr. BYRNES. This building was of recent and very substantial build, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet the destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields, at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing portions of the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder thrashing-machine, weighing perhaps 400 pounds, and depositing it at least 30 feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed, without an apparent outward wound.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile prostrate trees and fences evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It, however, seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B.; for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its conical shape into a general cloudy form. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men at work in a field saw the strange apparition approach, and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to rise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen, and the evidences of its destruction lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due southeasterly direction from where its first touch was first felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this track was swept away, and the ruin presented is certainly fearful to behold.

Of what the destructive power was composed we are not prepared to affirm, but of its force we can truthfully attest. Huge trees were tossed from their deep rooted resting places as readily as a gardener would pull a radish from the sandy earth; fences and even fence-posts were scattered in all directions, as if they were chips, and buildings offered no more resistance than a clapboard or a 40 horse power engine. The moving mass of ruin is represented by all who saw it to have been a vapory substance; it was not accompanied by any wind or storm, but seemed an independent agency, travelling on its account, at a speed of perhaps a mile a minute. In its motion there was a constant revolution, and when it was rising this whirling peculiarity became more terrific and violent. The peculiar buzzing sound which was noticed in its passage by our citizens was also remarked by the people along its course in Deerfield and Schuyler.

The lady who was killed was 31 years of age, the child so badly injured is about five years of age.

A Noted Culprit Returned to Canada for Trial.

From the Buffalo Courier.

TOWNSEND, the notorious robber, was conveyed from Cleveland to Toronto on Tuesday. Though heavily ironed he made an attempt to throw himself overboard, but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose. On the arrival of the boat at Port Stanley, a crowd of thousands had gathered at the landing. So dense was the mass that it was difficult to get the prisoner through it. A number of persons immediately recognized the prisoner as the veritable TOWNSEND, and that question is no doubt now at rest.

Upon being admitted to the felon's day ward we found the prisoner slowly pacing up and down the room, with shackles attached to his legs. He is about five feet six inches in height, his quick, sharp, restless eyes; and though he endeavored to appear calm and unconcerned, the close observer could not fail to detect that this was all assumed, and that his mind was ill at ease. When we saw him, he was trying to convince a Mr. HIGGINS (in whose service TOWNSEND formerly was) that he was not that notorious individual. Mr. HIGGINS, however, asserts that he is the man, and his firm opinion of this seemed to have a depressing effect upon the prisoner. A Rev. Mr. HOW, who formerly knew TOWNSEND, had expressed an opinion that he and the man in custody are one and the same. Little doubt seemed to exist in the minds of the many visitors that his identity is complete, and all gazed with silent horror upon the man whom they believed, in addition to daring robberies, to have oftener than once imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow men. It was expected that he would have been sent on to Cayuga yesterday, but we understand from Mr. ALLEN that application has been made to the Government to have him confined in this jail, with a view to greater security, until the ensuing Assizes. At all events, the Governor has not yet received any instructions relative to him.

SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Under the appropriations of the 3d March, 1857, for the surveys of the public lands during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, surveying instructions have recently been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Surveyors General of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and Kansas and Nebraska, to prosecute the field operations in those States and Territories required by the wants of actual settlers and demanded by the provisions of the treaties with Indian tribes.—*Washington Union.*

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—A statement is circulating in the papers, on the authority of a letter from Lima to a Panama journal, of the transfer of the Chincha Islands of Peru to the protectorate of England and France. If any such protectorate has been negotiated by the representatives of France and England in Peru, we have reason to believe that it has been done without any authority from the Government of either.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Tehuantepec Transit Route Open.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 16.

The schooner *Chipola*, Captain [illegible], arrived yesterday from Minatitlan, bringing dates to the 9th inst. This vessel took down Col. SUMMERS, the Agent of the Company, and one of the associates in the contract for building the requisite bridges and piers, at Ventosa, on the Pacific, and at Suchil, on the Coatzacoalcos River. Col. SUMMERS party met with cordial reception, and the inhabitants on the Isthmus were in the highest spirits at the prospect of the early opening of the route for travel and traffic.

Vessels had already commenced arriving at Ventosa from California, and three more are reported under way, full of passengers. The last arrival brought about forty, nearly all of whom have settled permanently on the Isthmus, and have made extensive purchases of land. Amongst the passengers by the *Chipola* were a gentleman and his wife, who reached Ventosa from California, and traversed the Isthmus in two days and a half. They speak in the very highest terms of the route, and represent the country as beautiful beyond comparison. The port of Ventosa is described as one of the safest and most desirable in the world, the anchorage being extremely safe, with deep water at a stone's throw from shore.

The finishing of the road, under the energetic direction of Col. SUMMERS, will now be proceeded with rapidly, so that by the 1st of October a regular line of stages will cross the Isthmus, semi-monthly, and perhaps weekly, connecting at both sides with first class ocean steamers.

We learn that shortly after the arrival of the *Chipola* at Minatitlan, a schooner, called the *Visitor*, made her appearance, chartered by A. G. Sloo and his friends, and claimed admittance under the rights and privileges conceded to the Company. The Mexican authorities, however, flatly refused to recognize these assumptions, and proceeded to enforce the port and Custom-house regulations, as against any other stranger.

Everything now betokens that the results of the great prize, for which New-Orleans has so long striven, are about to be realized, and that the golden treasures of California and the Pacific, with the immense tide of travel from that quarter, are soon to be poured into our laps.

Destructive Fire at Peterboro', Canada.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND COUNTY COURT PAPERS DESTROYED—TOTAL LOSS OVER $30,000.

From the Peterboro' Review of June 12.

We deeply regret to be required again to chronicle one of the most serious disasters by fire that ever occurred in this town. The fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. D. G. HATTON, as a dry goods, millinery and clothing establishment, on the Market square, at about 8½ o'clock, some half hour after the clerks had left. The upper part of the building was occupied by the law offices of Messrs. DUMBLE and VIZARD, the Custom House, Clerk of the County Court, and by Mr. FINLAY, shoemaker. Some of Mr. VIZARD's books and papers were saved, and Mr. FINLAY saved most of the articles belonging to him; but we regret to learn that the books and papers of the Custom House, and County Court, and of ROBERT DUMBLE, Esq., have been destroyed.

The total loss is estimated at least $30,000. Mr. HATTON's stock was worth $15,000. His insurance is in the Provincial, $4,000; [illegible], $4,000; Montreal, $2,000, and Western, $2,000, making in all, $12,000. His loss will, probably, be about $3,000. What Mr. DUMBLE's loss may be we can hardly state. We have heard it variously estimated at from $5,000 to $8,000. The building cost $10,000, and is insured for $8,000—$6,000 in the English companies, and, we believe, $2,000 in the Mutual. The actual loss, then, cannot be less than $23,000 or $24,000, which is covered by an insurance of $20,000.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 16, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Henry S. Akins, of Rochester, N. Y.—Improvement in mould boards for reversible plows.

Charles W. Atkeson, of Henderson, Ky.—Improvement in basin evaporators.

Franklin L. Bailey, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in card printing presses.

John L. Braham, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in laths for building.

James Bridge, of Augusta, Me.—Improved safety attachment for hatchways.

Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved hydrants.

Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved stock for bench planes.

Dexter H. Chamberlain, of West Roxbury, Mass.—Improved rigid hoop knife for splitting leather.

Nicholas Chute, of Dansville, N. Y.—Improvement in harvesters.

Richard H. Cole, of St. Louis, Mo.—Improved machine for making axe poles.

Edward Conroy, of South Boston, Mass.—Improved cock machines.

[illegible] Stringham Dunning, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in invalid bed elevators.

Warren W. Dutcher, of Milford, Mass.—Improvement in the roller temple for looms.

Joseph L. Eastman, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in steam-pressure gauges.

A. K. Eaton, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in making cast iron malleable.

A. K. Eaton, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved dentising compound for hides.

James H. Evarts, of Westville, Conn.—Improved [illegible]

Chas. W. Gage, of Homer, N. Y.—Improvement in [illegible]

George P. Gordon and Frederick O. Degener, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in motion for presssing rollers, &c.

Ives W. McGaffey, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in corn planters.

James G. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C.—Improvement in chairs for invalids.

Solomon T. Holley, of Rockford, Ill.—Improvement in seed planters.

Peter Hines, of Kendall's Mills, Me.—Improvement in bedsteads.

Henry Hackman, Jr., of Pequea, Pa.—Improvement in animal traps.

Daniel Harris, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in sewing machines.

Robt. S. Harris, of Galena, Ill.—Improvement in raiders.

Horace Harris, of Newark, N. J.—Improvement in safety pockets.

Augustus A. Hayes, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in the construction of gas generators.

M. G. Hubbard, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—Improvement in the cutting apparatus of harvesters.

Peter E. Hummel, of Pulaski, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for scouring and setting leather.

Charles B. Ingersoll, of Morris, Ill.—Improvement in plows.

John W. Leffetts, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in foot stove.

Erasmus D. Legg and Leander W. Legg, of Speedsville, N. Y.—Improvement in plows.

S. Y. Ludlam, of Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Improvement in railroad snow excavators.

Friederich Moehlmann, of Belleville, Ill.—Improvement in machines for sowing grain in drills.

Wm. T. Pepper, of Rising Sun, Ind.—Improvement in corn planters.

Beal L. Phillips, of Providence, R. I.—Improvement in valve connections for steam engines.

Sylvanus Richardson, of Jericho, Vt.—Improvement in corn planters.

Samuel Swartz, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in valve gear of steam engines.

John C. F. Salomon, of Baltimore, Md.—Improvement in condensing apparatus for salt and gases.

Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Postage stamp and label stickers.

John C. Schooley, of Cincinnati, O.—Improvement in refrigerators.

F. A. Sneade, of Tioga, Pa.—Improvement in binding sheet metal pans.

E. A. Sneade, of Tioga, Pa.—Improvement in wiring tin pans.

James Sutter, of St. Louis County, Mo.—Improvement in gang plows.

Geo. H. Swartz, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in propeller canal boats.

Archibald Thomson, of Detroit, Mich.—Improved method of elevating water by compressed air.

Micajah Tolle, of Newport, Ky.—Improvement in cultivator plows.

Alonzo Tuesaro, of Warrensburg, Mo.—Improvement in excavating machines.

James Tompkins, of Liberty, Penn.—Improvement in smut machines.

Jeremy B. Wardwell, of Methuen, Mass.—Improvement in mowing machines.

J. W. Wetmore, of Erie, Penn.—Improvement in means for propelling vessels in shoal water.

Ezra W. Whitehead and James L. Conklin, of Newark, N. Y.—Improvement in gas generators.

James Willis, of London, England—Improvement in umbrellas and parasols.

Samuel E. Wilmot, of Watertown, Conn., and Reuben G. Fairbank, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved portable steam sawing machine.

Edward F. Woodward, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in ladies' skirts.

Wm. Butterfield, of Boston, Mass., and Bradford Stetson, of Uxbridge, Mass., assignors to themselves and Elmer Townsend, of Boston, Mass.—Improved machine for skiving boot counters.

David N. B. Coffin, Jr., of Newton, (Centre) Mass., assignor to the Boston Faucet Company—Improved faucet.

Geo. W. Dow, of Lynn, Mass., assignor to himself and Walter F. French, of same place—Improvement in spring bed bottoms.

Samuel C. Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., assignor to Charles C. Hubbard, of same place—Improvement in machines for graduating fiscal measures.

James H. Miller and John Kailey, of Canton Ohio, assignors to themselves and John Dawson, of same place.—Improvement in steam pressure gauges.

Patrick Milan, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Robert B. Fitts, of same place—Improvement in gas stoves.

George C. Taft, of Worcester, Mass., assignor to Henry W. Mason, of same place—Improved screw-wrench.

John W. Perry, of Boston, Mass., assignor to James W. Gates, of same place—Improvement in preparing liquid rose pink.

Andrew Patterson, of Birmingham, Penn., assignor to J. H. Jones, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Improved keeper for locks and latches.

Joseph Vickerstaff, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to Martin Landenberger, of same place—Improvement in knitted fabrics.

John C. Wolvin, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Geo. Peckham and himself—Improved ventilating vault and platform light.

RE-ISSUES.

Ross and Thos. Winans, of Baltimore, Md.—Improvement in locomotive fire-box. Patented May 9, 1857. Reissued June 16, 1857.

Ross and Thos. Winans, of Baltimore, Md.—Improvement in locomotive tenders. Patented May 23, 1854. Antedated May 9, 1854. Reissued June 16, 1857.

Wm. A. Jordan, of Thibodeaux, La.—Improvement in means for guiding the ferry boats, or flying bridges. Patented Aug. 5, 1856. Reissued June 16, 1857.

Jos. Wells, of Bordentown, N. J.—Improvement in flouring mill. Patented Jan. 29, 1856. Reissued June 16, 1857.

DESIGN.

S. W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stoves.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

Leonard S. Maring, of Fall River, Mass.—Improved cutter for boring wheel hubs. Patented Oct. 4, 1853. Additional improvement June 16, 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club.

The meeting of the Farmers' Club, on Tuesday, was very well attended, with the President in the chair. On the table was a splendid strawberry plant in full bearing, with a number of berries of mammoth size, one of which measured four and a half inches in circumference. The President read some extracts concerning

MUSHROOMS.

The cultivation of mushrooms in France is chiefly in the environs of Paris and the larger cities. Prejudices exist against their free use as an aliment, owing to frequent accidents. Their substance is highly azotized. In boiling they exhibit all the character and smell of boiling [illegible] meat. They can only be eaten like animal food, moderately, and rapidly putrify. All dangers disappear when they are cultivated artificially in beds,—no [illegible] rooms will grow in that manner.

PLOWING.

The subject of the proper time for plowing and planting different soils was discussed at considerable length. One member, who had considerable experience, stated that heavy soils are too generally injured by early plowing, and no soil ought to be disturbed until it is in a proper condition after the usual heavy Spring rains. He said that some soils may be plowed and planted even in February, with success, but that, as a general rule, a much later period would be preferable.

PLANTING CORN.

The President made some statements in regard to the best time for planting corn, considered in connection with the final plowing of the soil, based upon his own experience. He said, after numerous trials, extending over a number of years, he had obtained the best results from planting on the day, or not later than the day after the ground was plowed, and that his practice now is to plow his land only as fast as he plants it. He said the soil undergoes a chemical change very rapidly after a fresh plowing.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The strawberry question was next taken in hand, and a very able statement in reference to the best kinds of soils, the proper treatment and the most prolific bearing varieties adapted to our climate, with the value of the crop per acre, under the most favorable circumstances.

Mr. Robinson followed Mr. Pardee in reply to the question for how long a time in each season is it possible to grow strawberries. He said Mr. Peabody, of Georgia, had succeeded in growing strawberries of excellent quality, during ten months of the year, after numerous experiments and unsuccessful trials. Mr. Peabody's method, described by the speaker, is as follows: He selects sandy soils, with a very light vegetable surface covering, by the side of small streams, and sets out his plants in the usual way, watering them well every day. By this means fruit stocks are constantly being sent up from the root all through the season, showing every state of growth on the same root, from the bud to the ripe fruit. The only manure he uses (at the end of the season, in December,) is a slight covering of oak leaves, which are permitted to decay as the plant forces its way out in the Spring. This simple contrivance prevents the growth of weeds and of leaf stocks on the plant, there usually being not more than one twelfth part of leaf substance as compared with the fruit.

Mr. Pardee corroborated Mr. Robinson's statement, and said that a gentleman, Mr. Henry Lawrence, of the third municipality of New-Orleans, was in the habit of supplying strawberries to that market for ten months in the year.

It was stated that, in Paris, the strawberry was supplied to the markets during the entire year, in considerable quantities, and the seed of ripe strawberries may be planted immediately after the ripening of the fruit, and vigorous plants grow from it in the same season, without the necessity of a Winter freezing—contrary to the common belief.

It was stated that three hundred bushels of strawberries had been raised from a single acre, and that ordinary strawberries, in the season, average at least twelve cents a quart, while the finer qualities range from twenty-five cents to fifty cents a quart, and usually one-third of the crop are of the superior qualities.

AMERICAN THREAD.

Mr. Robinson introduced Mr. Moulton, the agent of an American Thread Manufacturing Company, at Willimantic, Conn., and exhibited a large number of specimens of American spool cotton thread, which he said he had himself tested with the greatest care. He had the testimony, also, of Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood, who had for some time used this thread on over one hundred and fifty sewing machines, in their shirt manufactory, with success, finding it invariably even, and, at least, one third stronger than the imported threads. He also said that various intelligent ladies of his acquaintance had, at his request, tested the thread, and there was but one voice in relation to its superiority.

Members took specimens away with them for trial, and the President requested complete samples of all the numbers to be submitted to a test under his own eye, with a view to a proper estimate upon its merits, a report of which will be [illegible] of the Club. [illegible] proved insuperable obstacles in the way of thread manufacture in this country. He said this thread was laid and finished by a process patented by the Company, which gave a gloss like silk, and obviated the necessity for using wax, and that the thread was used very largely instead of silk.

In reply to a question from the President in regard to cost, Mr. Moulton said it was not greater than the cost of the best imported spool cottons. Only the best qualities of New-Orleans and Sea Island cottons, worth on an average fifty cents a pound, are used in the manufacture.

The subject for the next meeting was announced by Judge Meigs to be the "Natural History of the Ammonia Atom and its influence upon the commercial value of manures."

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of June, to the 20th day of June, 1857: Men, 71; women, 56; boys, 108; girls, 99; total, 334.* Adults 127; children, 207; males, 179; females, 155; colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Convulsions infantile	16	Infiam. of liver	5
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	1	Croup	5	Infiam. of lungs	11
Apoplexy	2	Cyanosis	2	Infiam. of stom'h	1
Asthma	1	Debility, adult	2	Infiam. of ear	1
Bleeding from Lungs	2	Debility, infant	7	Influenza	1
Bleeding from Navel	1	De'm Tremens	1	Intemperance	3
Bleeding from Stomach	2	Diarrhoea	4	Kill'd or murd'd	1
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dropsy	7	Liver, disease of	1
Bronchitis	1	Dropsy in Chest	1	Lockjaw	1
Burned or scald.	1	Dropsy in head	15	Marasmus, infantile	18
Cancers	6	Drowned	7	Measles	3
Casualties	3	Dysentery	1	Mortification	1
Cholera, infan'm	4	Epilepsy	1	Old Age	1
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Erysipelas	4	Palsy	3
Compression of the brain	1	Fainting	1	Parturition difficult	1
Congestion of the Brain	3	Fever, bilious	1	Poison	1
Congestion of the Lungs	5	Fever, hectic	1	Premature birth	13
Consumption	44	Fever, puerperal	5	Rheumatism	1
Cony's, adult	1	Fever, remittent	4	Scrofula	1
		Fever, scarlet	22	Small-pox	5
		Fever, typhus	3	Stillborn	31
		Fungus	1	Stomach, disease of	2
		Heart, disease of	3	Suicide	2
		Hip, disease of	1	Teething	7
		Hooping cough	3		
		Infiam. bowels	8		
		Infiam. of brain	11		
		Infiam. of heart	2	Total	334

*Decrease this week, 19.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

THE NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution held their second meeting (according to adjournment) in the City of New-York, June 17. A quorum being present the meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The minutes of the first meeting were read and approved. The Chairman of the Committee on By-laws submitted his report, which was read, approved, and accepted.

The Board completed its organization by electing Hon. WM. T. MCCOUN, of Long Island, Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, of Ithica, Second Vice-President; J. H. RANSOM, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer, and J. EDWARD TURNER, Corresponding Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected a Committee on Finance: WM. E. DODGE, Esq., New-York; JOHN F. RATHBUN, Esq., Albany; Hon. CHARLES COOK, Havana; Hon. HENRY P. ALEXANDER, Little Falls, and J. EDWARD TURNER, New-York.

A Committee on Location was elected, comprising the following gentlemen: Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, of Saratoga; Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Lockport; Hon. RANSOM BALCOM, Binghampton; Hon. EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Brooklyn, and J. EDWARD TURNER, New-York.

The Committee on Location acts under the following by-law:

"The Committee on Location shall select and report to the Board (subject to their approval) a site for the Asylum; and for this purpose may receive all proposals which may be made by any city, town, individual, or individuals, for such site; and may visit the same before any report be made to the Board of Trustees."

It is the intention of the Committee to visit various parts of the State during July and August, in order to make their report to the Board of Trustees at their meeting in September. Mr. N. A. PRINCE, No. 97 Clinton-place, is Recording Secretary of the Institution.

DEATH OF GRAHAM, THE DEFORMED MAN.—JAMES GRAHAM, a well known cripple, who was admitted in Bellevue Hospital sometime since in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, died on the 15th of May. For many years back citizens have been accustomed to see him moving about in a little hand-car, which he set in motion at pleasure by means of a crank attached to the wheels. Till within a year previous to his death he had worked at the watchmaker's trade. He was very ingenious, and found no difficulty in making a respectable living. His physical deformity did not interfere with his intelligence. A few days before his admission to the Hospital, having crawled out into the street for exercise, he became so feeble that he was unable to make his way to his lodgings, and late in the evening entered a barber's shop in the Bowery, whence he was taken to a lodging-house down town, and finally to the Hospital. He was 44 years old at the time of his death, and unmarried.

YACHTING.—The annual race of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club will come off on Wednesday, June 24th. The Yachts will start from a stake-boat, anchored opposite the new Club-house, foot of Fourth-street, Hoboken. Prizes to consist of plate. This Club was organized only last September, and at present numbers 12 yachts and over 60 members. Some of the yachts have already distinguished themselves in these waters, while others are entirely new this season.

There were in this port on Saturday, 752 vessels, including 20 steamers, 170 ships, 144 barks, 115 brigs and 303 schooners.

The Pilot Commissioners, who are charged with enforcing the law to prevent deposits of rubbish in our harbor, and to prevent the piers becoming encumbered in any way, met on Wednesday, Captain RUSSELL STURGIS in the chair. They resolved not to proceed to execute the law. They propose, among other things, to contract for a dredging machine, to remove accumulations from the slips, and to take some action with a view to prevent deposits from the sewers. The Pilot Commissioners are faithful and energetic men, who will perform what they undertake in a thorough manner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, June 22.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1025, 916, 628, 843, 1165, 139, 815, 831, 839, 841, 843, 844, 845, 847, 849, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 857, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 867, 868, 869.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 717, 718, 751, 752, 797, 799, 8 3, 810, 808, 811, 827, 836, 838, 847, 860, 871, 897, 914, 920, 924, 926, 959, 990, 1016, 1026, 1035, 1048, 1051, 1058, 1071, 1080, 1082, 1096, 1109, 1110, 1123, 1125, 1134, 1135, 1139, 1149, 1151, 1161, 1163, 1174, 1180, 1188, 1192, 1195.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 115, 59, 38, 35, 44, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 821, 917, 1112 to 1120, 1122 to 1133, 1096, 293.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

CLAIM FOR GENERAL AVERAGE.

Charles M. Barlow vs. William H. Bird and John Nelson.—The Captain claims that in 1855 he was master and owner of the schooner *Eulorado*, plying between New-York and New-Orleans and other Southern ports. That he applied to the defendants, who are ship-brokers in this city, to make a general average of the ship and cargo. That they did so, and he brings this action to recover a balance of $500 which he alleges they owe him. On the part of the defence it appeared that as the vessel was coming to this port she was cast near the Jersey shore, badly leaking, having lost her anchor, and the steamer *Isaac P. Smith* went to her relief and brought her to shore, and claimed $1,000 salvage; that suit was tried in the United States Court, and $860 and costs awarded to the libelants; that the defendants in this action employed counsel, and paid the judgment and all the expenses pertaining thereto. The defendants further insisted that they paid other expenses necessary for the care and protection of the vessel, amounting to $160 more than they had received from the insurance companies, and they claimed that the plaintiff had no interest in the vessel, but that it belonged to Thomas L. Ward, as whose agent they acted; and they never had heard that the plaintiff claimed any interest in her until within a short time past. The plaintiff produced documents to show that the agreement between him and Ward was to the effect that plaintiff should receive three-fifths of the net earnings for his services, &c., and Ward, who had a mortgage bill of sale on her, [illegible] the remainder. The Court held that the testimony conclusively showed that the defendants acted in good faith as the agent of Ward, and [illegible] paid more than they had received; and further, that the plaintiff could not maintain this suit without joining Ward as a party in any event, and that it was questionable whether as the money was paid on Ward's order the suit should not be as against him if he (plaintiff) was entitled to bring it.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JUNE 20.

Before Justices Osborne and Brownell.

The Court-room was crowded, as usual, with the friends of the prisoners, witnesses, and those whom curiosity had brought there. The Judges took their seats at 9 A. M., and the Clerk called

"Mary Pew to the Bar." She was an exceedingly [illegible] and had stolen a [illegible] from [illegible] Jackson, of equally ebon complexion. The gist of the complainant's story is, that Mary, taking advantage of the owner's temporary absence from home, "took de kettle and run." She was caught with it in her possession.

Judge Osborne—Well, Mary, what have you got to say for yourself?

Prisoner—I was agoin' down de street and I met anoder woman wid de kettle, and she asked me to hold it.

Judge—Who was the woman?

Prisoner—Well, she couldn't come this morning.

Judge—She's guilty. Give her three months in the Penitentiary.

Louis Eberts had beaten Catharine, his wife. He appeared very sorry for what he had done, and Catharine asked the Judge to let him off. "He'll not do so any more, Judge," said she. The Judge told him he might go, and he went off sobbing, "I'll never do it again—as long as I'm alive I'll never do it again." It seems he was under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the offence.

Julia Shee, charged with petit larceny, was discharged, the witness failing to appear. Also, for the same reason, Michael Quinn, Ellen Cunningham and Charles Firsten, all complained of for assault and battery, were set at liberty without punishment. Firsten was complained of by Officer Clancy, of the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Police. "Policemen," remarked Judge OSBORNE, "almost invariably fail to appear after entering their complaints."

Samuel Johnson had complained of his wife Ann as an habitual drunkard, who neglected her family. He did not appear, and the Judge told the prisoner she might go. She looked as if she ought to be sentenced to the Inebriate Asylum for life.

Wm. Sickles, "an old Washington Market bummer," as Judge Conolly (not on the bench) told Judge OSBORNE, was a bloated looking specimen of the lowest class of dock thieves. He had stolen a barrel from a North River pier near Washington Market. He pleaded guilty, and said he was "in liquor" at the time, in extenuation of the offence.

Judge Osborne—Penitentiary for 3 months. That's right isn't it? (to Judge BROWNELL.) You (to the prisoner) are one of those old Washington Market thieves who know just enough not to steal so much as will take your case out of the Special Sessions.

Thomas Smith was another old offender. He stole a meerschaum pipe (June 18) and thus secured for himself apartments in the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Catherine McGurl stole a shawl from Ann Castor, June 17. The complainant was walking in the street, and Kate tore her shawl off her shoulders and ran away with it. The Judge asked the prisoner what she had to say.

Prisoner—I never did it.

Judge—You're an old acquaintance in this Court, I guess we'll give you 4 months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Mulligan pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing three mats, worth $4, June 16.

Judge Osborne—How old are you?

Prisoner—Twenty-four.

Judge—You have the reputation of being an old thief. What's your excuse this time?

Prisoner—I didn't mean to, your Honor.

Counsel—He couldn't help it.

He was sent up for four months.

Elizabeth Schmidt, an old offender, stole some wearing apparel, worth $2, from Ellen Rowe, June 17. The witness did not appear. "It's too bad to let her go," said Judge OSBORNE. "She has been here three times before. Let her go back till Tuesday." The complainant afterwards came into Court, and substantiated the charge, and Elizabeth was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Smith, a little boy, stole a pair of gaiters from William H. Ingraham, No. 304 Second-street, June 17.

Judge Osborne—Have you got any parents?

Prisoner—Yes.

Judge—Have they been to see you since you've been in jail?

Prisoner—Yes.

Judge—He has a good countenance; let inquiries be made about him, and meantime we'll remand him.

Frederick Stahl and John Switzer were complained of by John D. Block, No. 9 Jacob-street. Mr. Block was away from home, and the prisoners came to his leather store, June 18, and while Stahl, who was rather good looking, was talking to Mrs. Block, his confederate ran off with 5 sides of kip leather. They were caught with it in their possession before they had gone far. Sentenced to the Penitentiary four months each.

Michael Curry, a shoemaker, slapped Owen Murphy in the face, June 11. Both parties resided at No. 334 Greenwich street. The Prisoner had been charged with a similar offence before Judge Conolly in the Police Court, and judgment suspended. "But," said the witness, "he would not leave off abusing me. There's a grass plot in front of the house—I'll tell you the whole story."

Judge Osborne—No you needn't; let the horticultural part go. What did he do to you?

Witness—He struck me with one hand, and held an awl in the other.

Judge—He was a shoemaker by trade, wasn't he? We find him guilty and suspend sentence. It's a very frivolous matter at best.

The complainant began to expostulate.

Judge—The sentence is only suspended; we cannot hang a man because you want him hanged.

Wm. Rooms was charged with throwing Johanna Colman down, beating and kicking her at No. 136 Chrystie-street, June 10. The witness did not appear.

Johnny Lang (the well-known [illegible]) preferred a charge against a German named Augustus Spoerer. It was alleged that the prisoner, driving a lager-bier wagon, June 9, ran into the light wagon of the complainant purposely and damaged it to the amount of $60. The carriage was worth $175. The case was postponed till Tuesday.

Cornelius Gans, a tall good looking [illegible], resided at No. 39 William street. He split open the door of John Riggin's room in the same house, June 8, and the complainant said, assaulted and threatened to kill him. It seemed both parties were to blame. The difficulty arose from the women quarreling.

Judge Osborne—Discharge this complaint as frivolous. If the complainant is afraid of his life let him go before a Police Magistrate and state the circumstances, and probably they will both be bound over to keep the peace.

Several cases were here adjourned till Tuesday.

Thomas Butler failed to appear against James McGee, charged by him with assault and battery, and he was discharged.

Michael Rice and Michael Gillan were accused by Charles Katzenshimmelkeheimer (as nearly as we could make it out) with blacking his eye and choking him at No. 35 Rose-street, June 12. The Clerk, with some difficulty called the complainant's name. He did not appear and the Clerk was about to call him again. "Discharge the prisoners," said Judge Osborne, "such a name as that ought not to be called but once."

John Lynch assaulted Henry Steinike in a public house May 11. They had a dispute about $5, and the prisoner took this method of balancing accounts. The Judge thought it was not an aggravated case, and found Lynch guilty, but suspended sentence.

John Grandon, a little boy, and John Harley, another little boy, took three shillings out of his drawer at No. 126 Cherry-street. The prisoner said he was only skylarking, and the prosecutor acknowledged that he put the money right back. "Poh!" said the Judge, "What did you bring the complaint for? Let him go."

John Geyer and James Andrews were charged, in separate complaints, with assault and battery on two men named Eddington and Hirsch. The latter were going through Fourth-street, one Sunday evening, over a year ago, with some ladies and children, and a boy in the street struck one of the children with a paving stone. Hirsch took hold of the boy and threatened to have him arrested, when Geyer and Andrews came across the street, asked what they were doing to the boy, and assaulted them. The occurrence took place between Avenues A and B, May 28, 1856. They were both found guilty, sentence suspended as against Geyer, and Andrews fined $10.

William Haskins and Thomas Lyons are private watchmen. On Monday, at 6 A. M., at No. 379 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, the prisoner assaulted Lyons, who is an old man, and injured him severely. His face was bruised in a terrible manner, and he showed a bunch of gray hair, which had been pulled out of his head in the attack. It was difficult to ascertain which was the most to blame, but the Judges finally sentenced Haskins to 10 days' imprisonment, with a fine of $25. They afterwards changed it to $50 fine, without the imprisonment.

Margaret Woolf, fifteen years old, was complained of by her mother for striking her. The testimony of the old lady was elicited with difficulty. "She had been living out and I was bringing her home."

Judge—Well, go on.

Witness—We were going home.

Judge—Ah, come to the point.

Witness—We were going along the street.

Judge—Did she strike you?

Witness—Yes.

Judge—Well, that's enough.

Margaret, who was not ill favored or ferocious-looking, cried a good deal.

"If you'll please to let me go home I'll never do it again."

Judge—Well, go home, and never strike your mother again.

John Bush was fined $25 for assaulting a negro with a cart-rung.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7@$8 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 265 bbls. Pearls and 323 bbls. Pots—together 588 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: "The receipts continue extremely light, and it is in demand. Sales of 40 hhds No. 1 Quercitron at $31 ₩ ton, cash. Tanner's Bark has been in moderate supply. Sales of 200 cords Spanish at $17@$17 50 ₩ cord, and Chestnut $14@$15."

COFFEE—The market appears rather quiet, yet firm. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.; Bahia, 10½c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is reported inactive,—buyers being indisposed to pay the advanced prices, now generally claimed by factors. Middling Uplands, 14¼c.@14½c.; do. Gulf, 14½c.@14¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more inquired for, at previous quotations. Sales—9,000 bbls.

Inferior State, ₩ bbl.	$5 80@$6 00
Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight State	6 15@6 [illegible]
Extra State	6 30@6 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 10@6 45
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 20@6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 30@6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@8 10
Extra Ohio	6 70@9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@10 00
Extra Missouri	6 00@10 25

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern continues in moderate request, at former prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and infirm, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction—1,700 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 25@$3 40; and 2,600 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $3 25@$4 15, cash, ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, and prices of most kinds lean in favor of buyers. Sales 11,460 bushels, including prime Western White at $1 90, and fair do. Red at $1 50, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 18@$1 22 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are moderately dealt in and are steady: 65c.@67c. for Western; 55c.@64c. for State; 52c.@61c. for Canadian, and 59c.@62c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Corn is still sparingly sought after, and is less valuable. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 80c.@84c. for Mixed, afloat and in store; 88c.@90c. for Yellow; and 89c.@92c. for White, ₩ bushel.

The Hudson River barges brought down 3,350 bbls. of Flour, 3,600 bushels of Wheat, 1,500 bushels of Rye, 1,525 bushels of Barley, 1,500 bushels of Oats, and 17,500 bushels of Corn, the past 24 hours.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The current receipts and sales are limited; prices are sustained. Stock of all kinds in first hands—175,700 against 104,000 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba was last sold for export at 84c.@85c., cash, in bond, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—There have been 46 bales last year's crop disposed of at 9c.@12c., cash, ₩ lb.

IRON—Has not varied.

LARD—Inactive and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty active at a shade firmer prices for Hemlock, and full rates for Oak tanned.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	58,900	8,600
Sales during the week, sides	69,000	6,500
Stock at the close of the week, sides	70,500	18,700

MOLASSES—The demand is very limited, and prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c.@75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, and is now worth 45c.@46c., with very little disposition among factors to sell their supplies under 46c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand is moderate, and prices are firm for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty brisk at, however, unsettled prices. Sales: 1,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at $23@$23 25 for Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, usual terms; and $18 50 for Prime, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 30 days, ₩ bbl. At the close, buyers were not disposed to pay over our lowest quotations for Mess and Prime in the regular way. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at steady prices. The transactions since our last reach about 470 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $26@$31 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c.@20c., for new Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates—$4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Remain quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. The latest advices from Havana were to June 13, when the stock there comprised about 245,000 boxes against 260,000 in 1856; 200,000 in 1855; 195,000 in 1854; 225,000 in 1853; and 170,000 in 1852, same periods. Business had lost all vigor, buyers refusing to purchase at the high rates claimed by factors.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime brought 11¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Small lots of Ohio and Prison were sold at 31c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. ₩ bale; Flour, 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₩ tierce; Resin, 3d.@6d. ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 5s.@12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from St. Andrew, N. B., to Liverpool, at £3 2s. 6d.; the *Ocean Monarch*, 2,150 tons, from St. John to Liverpool, £3 2s. 6d.; one from Cape Chat to London, £4 5s.; one, 400 tons, to Buenos Ayres, about $4,000; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, lumber, about $43; a brig to Cadiz, $24 for Light Pipe, and proportionate rates for Hhd. and Bbl. staves; one, 190 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,400; one, 240 tons, from Machias to Guadaloupe, lumber, $7; one to Porto Rico and back, sugar, 40c., and molasses, $3 25; one to North Side Cuba and back, 35c. and $3; a schooner, 107 tons, to Sisal and back, $1,700; one, 120 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,150; a brig, 200 tons, to Havana and back, $1,800; one to St. Johns, N. F., 45c.; a schooner, to Tortugas, cement, 50c., and measurement, 10c.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices, cornices, bands, pins, cord, tassels, loop-holders, gimp, bands, paper hangings, at prices defying competition, at W. O. JELKS', Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCIS [illegible] (the [illegible]) having married three times, whose maiden name was [illegible] M'DONOUGH, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Since death [illegible] several years ago, [illegible] which the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the [illegible] will communicate it to J. E. NOYES, No. 171 Warren-st., he will be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. B. DONOHOE, [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC Health having the following subjects under consideration, will meet on MONDAY, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties interested are particularly requested to attend:

Filling sunken lots between 39th and 41st sts. and 2d and Lexington avs.

Filling sunken lots north side 14th st., between Avenues B and C.

Filling sunken lots north side of 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Filling sunken lots in 57th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Filling sunken lots between 43d and 44th sts., and 3d and 4th avs.

Filling sunken lots between 49th and 51st sts., and 2d and 3d avs.

JAMES STEERS, HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, GIDEON BLUNT, } Committee on Public Health.

TO SILVER-PLATERS.—THE COMMITTEE of the Newark, N.J., Platers Society would respectfully request the journeymen Platers throughout the Union to send their delegates from each shop in every city and town in the United States, to attend A NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Papers favorable please copy.
J. S. WATTS, J. DOUGHERTY, M. J. JACOBUS, Committee.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF N. Y.—An adjourned meeting will be held on Monday evening, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at head-quarters, Hall's Star house, No. 62 Leonard-st., to conclude arrangements for celebrating 4th July. By order
WM. L. CHAMBERS, President.
R. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. CHAMBERS, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the University. Essay by Rev. J. W. BINGHAM. Young men generally are invited to attend.
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their June exhibition on FRIDAY the 19th, at the Athenaeum, from 3 to 11 o'clock P. M., when a fine floral display may be expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—Stolen from the factory of the subscriber at Bloomfield, N.J., 12 pieces of fancy cassimeres, viz.:
4 pieces Cadet Mix ... 75 yards.
2 do Black Cross Rib ... 88 yards.
6 do Brown Drab with Spot Side Stripe ... 364 yards.
Samples of the above can be seen at the Office of the Chief of Police. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the Goods and conviction of the Thieves.
June 16, 1857. DAVID OAKES.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 19TH inst., Friday, (supposed to be near the corner of Cedar-st. and Broadway,) a small sized GOLD WATCH, (Tobias maker,) single case, gold hands. The numbers on dial raised, without chain, and the gift of a friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, PETER F. DALY, No. 240 Elizabeth-st., or at No. 66 Wall-st., rear office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE for sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all round alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7 octave, scale scolloped bottom, all round work back and front, carved legs to match, with vines, grapes, &c., in relief, rich fluted pearl keys, magnificent pearl inlaid fruit, flowers, piano, &c. in front, finished in style of Louis XIV. French action, is a parlor grand, with overstrung bass, rich, delightful tone; made to order by one of the best makers of this city; is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish; has been carefully kept for three months; guaranteed by the makers, and cost $600; price $400. Apply at the residence, No. 678 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at H. WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6½-octave Gilbert Aeolian Piano; price, when new, $400, will be sold for $200; one do. 6-octave Aeolian, [illegible] will be sold for $160; one 7-octave rosewood Nelson piano, $120; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $90; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $250, for [illegible]; one [illegible], price $357, for $150; one 7-octave Chickering Piano, richly carved, with pearl keys, price $600, will be sold for $300. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

[illegible] & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 422 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $30, one for $63; a reed organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without aeolian, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms. Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A SUPERIOR SEVEN-OCTAVE $450 rosewood piano, carved legs, and serpentine moulding, will be sold at a large discount for cash. Call at No. 134 East 27th st. The above is new, and warranted perfect.

PROPOSALS.

HEATING AND VENTILATING NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MOTT ST., VIth WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and setting apparatus for heating and ventilating the new Primary School in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of A. McVay, Superintendent of Public Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and proposals will be received at the store of Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl st., corner of Centre, and at no other place.

The Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARK, } Committee of Board of School Officers, VIth Ward.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, June 15, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Board of Directors has received the sad intelligence of the death of AQUILA G. STOUT, the President of this Company, who departed this life at his residence in this City, after a short illness; therefore

Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret of the unexpected death of their President, Mr. STOUT, who for many years has acted with them in the care and management of this Company.

Resolved, That we entertain a grateful recollection of the kindness and courtesy which have marked our intercourse with Mr. STOUT, since he has been the President of this Company.

Resolved, That we remember and duly appreciate the probity of his character, the clearness of mind, and prompt and active habits of business that distinguished him; that we are indebted to his zeal, intelligence and industry in resuscitating the Company after the disastrous fire of 1845, in securing public confidence in its character and resources, and promoting, during his administration of its affairs, its respectability, prosperity and success.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend, and sincerely condole with them on the loss of an affectionate husband and father, whom it has pleased Heaven to remove from their circle.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

At the same meeting, JAMES N. COBB, Esq., was elected President of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 631 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN and SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED and MARSEILLES BASQUES.
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS. GREAT REDUCTIONS.
The following great reductions have been made, in order that the whole stock may be closed out by the 4th of July:
500 silk and lace mantillas, $2 50, $3 50, and $5; usual prices [illegible].
750 all silk mantillas, $2, $2 50, and $4; former prices, $4 50, $6, and $8 50.
300 Moire antique mantillas, (15 different patterns,) $4, $5 50—a reduction of $3 on each.
500 rich [illegible], marked down $6 to $4—strictly one price.
H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have about
6,000 yards of Lawns at 1s., usual prices, 1s. 6d. and 2s.
1,000 rich Chintz Organdies at 3s., usual prices 4s. 6d.
Also, other Lawns, Organdies and Organdie Robes.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S STRAW, LEGHORN, PANAMA, And SENNETT HATS In Every Variety and Style, LOW FOR CASH, At No. 318 BROADWAY, Corner of Pearl-st.
JUST RECEIVED—10 Cases SUPER MISSES' LEGHORN FLATS.

SELLING OFF GREATLY BELOW COST. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to make the most of the short time line they have before REBUILDING, so are selling goods at astonishingly low prices.
SILKS, FOULARDS, BAREGES, TRAVELING MATERIALS, LAWNS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old number 60) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS.
French veils and Barbes.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 50 to $25.
Black French Lace veils, from 75 cents to $6.
Do. Coiffures and Barbes, from 50 cents to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 BROADWAY.

BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS AND COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday, the 22d,
500 Traveling and Breakfast sets at 75 cents, worth $1,25.
2,000 Cambrics and Linen Collars, from 25 to 50 cents each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN FRENCH JACONETS.
25 cent goods all reduced to 12½ cents.
37½ cent goods all reduced to 18 pence.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS!!
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
Will offer on Monday, June 22:
2,700 yards plaid and striped silks, 4s. 6d., cost to import 75c. and 80c.
1,700 yards very heavy and wide, 5s. 6d., original price 10s.
800 yards elegant Silk Poplins, only 5s. 6d., reduced from $1.
250 Flounced Silk Robes, from $9 to $18. Half price.
150 Flounced Barege Robes, a great bargain.
300 Flounced French Jaconet Robes, only 14s., worth $3 50.
1,200 pieces elegant French and English Lawns, 1s., worth 25 cents.
150 pieces Fine Challi De Laine, at 1s., cost 25 cents.
50 pieces Ducal Plaid, yard wide, 2s. 6d., cost 50 cents.
850 pieces fine English Calico, 8 cents, always sold at 1s.
250 pieces Chene D'Ete, for dusters and traveling dresses, 1s.
In fact their entire stock is undergoing a thorough revolution.
We cheerfully say to all those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to save money to lose no time in paying this establishment an early visit.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.
Will be offered on Monday, June 22,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS, AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
Such as LAWNS, PRINTED JACONETS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, BAREGE ROBES,
Together with all our stock of SUMMER GOODS.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

FLOUNCED BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES, In Plain and Rich Chintz colors; Also, FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS in great variety, AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR, A new and beautiful garment, In black and white check, At $5. A large variety will be opened On Monday, June 22. At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES. MAGNIFICENT FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, Just received per steamer. 500 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, At $10 each, worth $15. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS, Of black and white check, At $3 50. An immense assortment will be opened On Monday, June 22, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS. Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, Towelling, Napkins, Table Cloths, Doylies, &c., &c. FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. Two more cases black and white checks, 18 cents a yard. On sale this week at retail, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BAREGE ROBES, At No. 767 Broadway. Will be opened on Monday, June 22, 500 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, At $6 each, worth $9. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

MANTILLAS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer all their Spring stock AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, On Monday, June 22. Canal, corner of Mercer.

ELEGANT SUMMER DRESS SILKS. In large variety; also, LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS, New styles, 56cts. to $1. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS, Of black and white checks, $3 50. At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS reduced to 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 2s. and 3s. Organdies very cheap. This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

CLOSING AT LOW PRICES! Large Summer stock FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TRAVELING CLOAKS AND DUSTERS Will be offered at a great reduction, This morning, By LANE & PORTER, No. 31 (new No.) Canal st., near Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Another large lot of new Stellas from auction will be opened this morning—decided bargains. Three hundred new designs never before offered in the market from $8 50 to $30—well worthy of inspection. Ladies call early at ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 57 & 59 Chatham-st., Three doors above [illegible].
P. S.—No connection with any other house in this street.

SMALL CHECK, BLACK AND WHITE TRAVELING WRAPPERS, Opened this morning, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Price $3 50 and $4.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has contributed to cause an unusual over plus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the arrival of [illegible] importations, which are in course of [illegible] under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Paris, it has been determined, [illegible] to submit the large and varied stock of
SILK MANTILLAS, SILK BASQUES, SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS, CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AND CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
At such prices as must tend to secure the desired object. Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SELLING OFF. $100,000 worth of Dry Goods, damaged by fire and water, At the Linen Hall, No. 343 Bowery. EGAN & CO. will offer for sale TO-MORROW and the following days the entire stock Fifty per cent. below former prices. EXAMINE OUR Silks, Shawls, Bareges, Lawns, Organdies and Robes, EMBROIDERIES, Hosieries and Gloves, Linens of all kinds, our own importation. A splendid lot of Marseilles Quilts, Cotton, Shirtings and Sheetings, bleached and unbleached. All the above goods must be sold out before the 4th of July, as the store will be closed to undergo repairs.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES. In order to effect an entire clearance of our FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, Prices have been reduced 25 PER CENT. THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY on HAND. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway near 9th-st.

FOR LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES AND DUSTERS. BLACK AND WHITE CHINE D'ETE, 25 cents per yard. At retail this week. At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES SELLING OFF. PLAIN BROWN, $3 75, VERY CHEAP. FIGURED ROBES $4 50 to $9 50. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS. For traveling cloaks and dresses. For sale this week at retail, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS Selling off Very Cheap. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal, near Mercer.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES. A beautiful article for Summer wear, at $4. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! SELLING OFF, At greatly reduced prices, At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.—MUSLINS, PRINTS, LAWNS, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Gentlemen's Summer wear, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, and a general assortment of seasonable goods at reduced prices. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND [illegible]. Sale of recent importations, Bands, Flouncings, Muslins, Basques and Skirts; also, Infants' Caps, Mourning Collars, and sets quite new and very beautiful, at our new store, No. 733 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MECHANICS.—The advertiser is desirous to meet with three or four persons (two of them practical mechanics) to engage with him in the purchase of the patent right for Brooklyn and Long Island for the manufacturing and sale of a superior and important article, from which a business on a large scale can be conducted. The same has been introduced into most of our large Western Cities with great success. In Cincinnati over $60,000 profit has been realized the past year, and in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg and other places proportionate results have been obtained. The best of references given as to the utility and profit of the article, some of which is in New-York City, where it has been recently established. The price of the right is $12,000, $4,000 of which will be advanced by the subscriber. Undoubted references for integrity and business habits are required. Address O., box No. 1,464 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH, OR GOOD NOTES, IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE.—The advertiser, having relinquished his importing business, now offers balance of stock, consisting of brandy, wine, Irish and Scotch whiskies, gin, &c., together with usual office furniture, on fair terms for cash, approved paper, or well located improved or unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, or for a snug country house and some land. The business has been done in one of the best localities in New-York. The stock will not exceed $8,000; it may be divided and disposed of in smaller—say two or three—lots; but if sold together, can be removed or remain, for convenience of purchaser, for a time, at low rent. Address, for the present, through Brooklyn Post-Office, A. LA TOURETTE, or Agent, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsiring to enter into a hairworks and jewelry manufacturing business may apply to a gentleman who, having been engaged for a number of years in that line in France, England, and in this country, wishes to found such establishment. Only those who have means from $5,000 to $10,000 may address F. W. B., New-York Post-Office.

TO TAILORS OR OTHERS.—WANTED, A partner in the clothing business, or a purchaser for the stock of a clothing house, now doing about $30,000 per annum, permanent trade. Any person having $5,000 or more may address L. J. K., at this office, stating where an interview can be had, which will be treated confidentially.

WANTED.—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS, HONEST man, to unite with B. in a cash business already established in the beautiful city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; must have from ten to fifteen hundred dollars. Profits large, business steady, cash sure. May be either carpenter or painter. This is a rare chance for a young man to make a fortune. Address B., Box No. 868, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A GOOD CHANCE TO DISPOSE OF A stock of goods in exchange for a valuable tract of land within one hour's distance by railroad of one of the principal cities West. A good opportunity offers to any party wishing to make a trade of the above description. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14, to C. B. HOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 3 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 17 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON THE WEST side of town, superbly located for wholesale and retail trade, well stocked, and doing a first-rate business. Will sell cheap, or take a good partner. Inquire at No. 385 Washington-st., corner of Harrison.

$2,000. FOR SALE.—AN ESTABLISHED business in successful operation, paying over one hundred per cent. profit. To a party with the above amount it is an opportunity seldom offered. Address IRON, Times office, with name.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

BERMUDA POTATOES AND ONIONS.—One hundred barrels potatoes and 100 baskets onions now landing, and for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning a verbatim report of the speech of Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, delivered to the people of that Territory at Topeka, on Saturday, June the 6th. We also publish the address of Mr. ROBINSON to the Free State Legislature at Topeka on June 9th. Our special Kansas correspondence will be found interesting in other respects.

The State Treasurer of Ohio has announced that the July interest on the State debt will certainly be paid.

The great National Trial of reapers and mowers, has been appointed by the President of the United States Agricultural Society to take place on the 13th of next month, at Syracuse.

This certainly has been a most remarkable Summer thus far, as regards the weather and atmospheric phenomena. From every section of the country we receive accounts of tornadoes, whirlwinds, hail storms, heavy rains, and consequent freshets. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed by these causes within the present month of June.

A terrific hail-storm visited Washington and vicinity, yesterday afternoon, the hail-stones being of enormous size. Great damage was done to sky-lights and windows; and grain, vegetables, and shrubberries were beaten to the ground. Serious injury must have been done on the plantations in its track, which extended twelve miles in breadth.

We had another showery Sunday, yesterday, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but the weather was much warmer than it has been the past fortnight.

The new Commissioners dismissed forty, and appointed eleven men on Saturday, and ordered the Superintendent to distribute the force equally in the various precincts. By order of Mayor WOOD, the men in all the Wards were summoned again on Saturday to declare which Board they would recognize. In the Fourth Ward four men declared for the new. In all the other Wards the men declared for the old Board, which appointed nearly all of them within a few days. The wounded policemen are doing well. Four more of the Municipal Police surrendered their stars and caps last evening to Captain CRAFT, and reported for duty at the [illegible] Station in Sixth-street.

General WALKER still holds his levees at the [illegible], where he is called upon by prominent [illegible], invited to all sorts of entertainments, teased for his autograph, and his picture, and bored by all sorts of reporters.

A man named HOLLY HUBBARD attempted to murder his wife on Saturday at his residence, No. 249 Ninth-street, by cutting her throat with a razor. He inflicted some very dangerous wounds. Her recovery is regarded as doubtful. Mr. and Mrs. HUBBARD are Americans. They were formerly in good circumstances, but of late years have lived unhappily, and in poverty, in consequence of the husband's bad conduct. HUBBARD is in custody.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions closed on Saturday. A number of culprits were sentenced by the Recorder and City Judge, and in some cases judgment was suspended. HIRAM L. BAUER, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the fourth degree, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the City Prison.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a young man from this City was drowned at the new dock, New-York and Erie Railroad, Jersey City. His name we were unable to learn.

The work of street cleaning seems destined to meet with delay. The Mayor sent word on Friday last to Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, that he would not sign the resolutions passed by both branches of the Common Council, authorizing the City Inspector to proceed with the cleaning of the streets forthwith. On Saturday the City Inspector sent a communication to the Counsel to the Corporation, asking advice as to the *course proper for him to pursue in the premises. He had everything in readiness to enter upon the* work of street cleaning to day.

There were only 384 deaths in the city last week. The number of the week previous amounted to 853. There were 22 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 from small pox, 3 from measles, and 14 resulted from violent causes. The city was never more healthy.

Officer QUINN, of the Sixth, was terribly beaten yesterday morning, in a house of ill-repute in Centre-street, while attempting to quell a disturbance. Two of his assailants are in custody.

Nearly a dozen arrests for assaults, with intent to kill, were made by the police of the lower Wards on Saturday.

The Case of Mayor Wood.

A part of the press persists in maintaining the monstrous fiction that the riots incited, during the past week, by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, were exclusively owing to an attempt to serve warrants upon him illegally, by the hands of the Metropolitan Police, and to his forcible ejectment of Mr. D. D. CONOVER from the Street Commissioner's Office. The end in view, of the journals which propagate this falsehood, is to change the issue, upon which Mr. WOOD is to be tried by the Courts, from a personal to a political one, and thus to enlist in his favor the sympathies of all who are opposed to the State Administration, and to the laws recently passed by the Legislature, affecting this City. The public are not to be deceived by any such blurring and mutilating of the facts of the case. As far as we can learn, the vast majority of the members of the very party which elected Mayor WOOD to office, protest indignantly against the misstatements upon which such an unwarrantable interpretation of his conduct is founded. Whether Mr. DEVELIN or Mr. CONOVER were legally appointed Street Commissioner, had little, if anything, to do with last Tuesday's disturbance. The rival pretensions of the old and new Police in an equally small degree affect the matter. Whether Governor KING acted indiscreetly or otherwise in abiding by the decision of Mr. NICHOLAS HILL, has neither a direct nor an indirect bearing upon the question. The brutalities perpetrated by Mr. WOOD's orders, and for which he will be tried, were upon individuals acting under the legal authority of the Coroner, and of the Coroner only—an officer whom the Mayor himself acknowledges to have been fully competent to arrest him. The assault upon the persons whom Coroner PERRY "commanded," as the Statute directs, "to assist him in seizing upon" the delinquent WOOD, was deliberately and willfully committed, after the latter had received due warning in relation to the dangers to which he exposed himself by resistance.

It is the sworn testimony of the Coroner—whose common-law authority is even greater than that of the Sheriff—that, before summoning a *posse comitatus*, he first went, unaccompanied, to the Mayor's office; that he was met, at the railing within it, by twenty or more municipal policemen, who denied him admission to Mr. WOOD's presence; that he declared to them that he was the Coroner and came with a process of arrest; and that *the Mayor, after he had been informed of his business, ordered that he,* THE DEPONENT, SHOULD BE TURNED OUT OF THE ROOM. There is no getting over, or around, or behind this fact. Neither the Governor, nor the Metropolitan Police, nor the Coroner, had anything more to do with it than the Governor of Kansas, or the King of Siam. The necessary result was that the Coroner was *compelled* to fall back upon the law requiring him to "command every male inhabitant of the county, or as many as he should think proper," to aid him in fulfilling his duty. Sundry persons, belonging to the Metropolitan Police, were at hand, better adapted for service than a miscellaneous crowd; but they were only called upon, as has been stated by abundant witnesses, after the statute under which they were summoned had been read, and their office had been clearly defined.

The scandalous guilt of Mayor WOOD is as evident as the noonday. No better proof could be afforded that he is sensible of it, than this very effort which he is making, and which his friends are making, to change the issue between himself and the public. Not one out of ten of our citizens cares, *per se*, whether Mr. DEVELIN or Mr. CONOVER occupies the place of Street Commissioner. The TIMES has been compelled to censure the course of Gov. KING in some of his appointments, from the very outset. The choice he made of Police Commissioners was calculated to excite distrust and dissatisfaction, and would have tended to defeat the objects of a good, much more of an imperfect, law. The opinion of NICHOLAS HILL (a stanch Democrat) may, or may not, have been erroneous, in relation to the right of the Governor to appoint a successor to Mr. TAYLOR. In any case, the selection was little to our taste, and carried with it none of our sympathies. But these are individual opinions, and neither those held by us, nor by the Mayor, nor by the Governor, nor by any party, or segment of a party, can add to, or subtract from, the homage which every good citizen owes to the supremacy of the law, but especially those who have been elected to execute the law. And, therefore, for the Chief Executive Officer of a city like this to have failed in recognizing an officer like the Coroner, to have ordered him to be bullied and roughly handled, and to have driven away, with bloodshed, the *posse* which he, as a last resort, summoned to aid him, is an atrocity which cannot be exaggerated.

It is noteworthy that, although rivalry had for months existed between the respective partisans of the Metropolitan and Municipal Police forces—both professing to await the decision of the Court of Appeals—the first and only time that the claims of the former were interfered with by violence, was when an accidental opportunity offered of increasing Mr. WOOD's *individual* power—the possibility of doing so accruing, also, from the new charter, which the Mayor has almost as strenuously opposed as the Police Bill! On a score or more of previous occasions, the two conflicting elements have been brought within the probabilities of collision, but where the Mayor had no higher stake in view than the public good or the maintenance of the law. These, therefore, passed by without any appeal being made to brute force. The sudden death, however, of Mr. TAYLOR, and the unexpected presentation of himself by a State appointee, at the Street Commissioner's Office, touched the Mayor upon the only point where he has ever shown himself to be either politically consistent, or personally sensitive, viz.: his individual aggrandizement.

The "Governors" of Kansas.

We publish, to-day, an address, which may be fairly enough called the true Inaugural Address of Gov. WALKER to the people of Kansas, for the gubernatorial function, in a free country, is not a sham, but a reality. It is the actual exercise, by one man, of the faculty of control, for the use and benefit of his fellow-men. And a man, therefore, really inaugurates his office in a Territory situated as Kansas now is, when he honestly and directly meets the difficulties of his position, and accepts the actual responsibilities which it imposes.

We took occasion to find fault with the nominal Inaugural of the new Governor of Kansas, precisely because in that speech Governor WALKER wandered away not once, but several times, from the sharp and vital questions before him into general disquisitions upon subjects of political economy and of social philosophy, more apt to the discussions of the college lecture-room, or the scientific association, than to the halls of legislation, or the conferences of an outraged and indignant people with the functionary who was to restore them to peace, by commanding their confidence and their respect. It affords, therefore, the more satisfaction to commend to the attention of our readers the plain, practical, and altogether satisfactory language in which Governor WALKER addressed the people of Kansas at Topeka on the 6th of June.

Nothing could be more direct than the Governor's premises; nothing more sage than his counsels. He undertakes to exert his utmost influence in every legal direction to insure for the will of the majority in Kansas a fair hearing and an efficient action. He declares that if the Constitutional Convention shall not submit the result of its deliberations to the judgment of the people, he will join the people of Kansas in all legitimate efforts to repudiate that result. In fact, while Governor WALKER is very particularly careful to maintain the positions which, as an official of the Federal Government, it becomes him to maintain, he shows as warm and as manly a sympathy with the great democratic instincts of the people of Kansas, as is manifested by Governor ROBINSON, in his address to the Topeka Legislature on the 9th of June.

Those who will take the trouble to read both of these documents impartially and quietly will come, we are sure, to the conclusion that the cause of Freedom is not likely to receive any serious detriment in Kansas, while the people of the Territory are represented by so calm and resolute a will as that of Governor ROBINSON, and the disposition of the Federal Government by so just and pacific a temper as that of Governor WALKER.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.—The high commendations bestowed by the Boston press on the fine appearance of our Seventh Regiment, which visited them to participate in the Bunker Hill celebration, must be extremely gratifying to the officers and members of that regiment. The Bostonians, it seems, had never before seen such perfect military evolutions, and the Boston press has given vent to the admiration of the people in the most laudatory terms of praise, which will act as a stimulant to our other regiments to emulate the admirable drill of the Seventh.

Our New-Granadian Relations.

All hope of any proposition from New-Granada for a peaceful adjustment of pending difficulties with the United States, is dissipated by the last advices from that quarter. The new President, OSPINA,—though known to entertain kindly sentiments towards us, and believed to be personally solicitous for an arrangement satisfactory to our Government—evidently dares not brave the popular sentiment against any accommodation; so he remains entirely silent on the subject. The fact affords another indication of the imbecility of the New-Granadian Government, and its utter powerlessness to maintain its laws and treaty obligations against the ignorant passions of a semi-barbarous people; and it indicates as well the futility of all expectation that the fearful riots of last year, and the robbery and massacre of American citizens at Panama, will ever be atoned for in any degree until the power of the United States has made itself felt upon the Isthmus.

Under these circumstances, the course which our Government ought to pursue becomes a serious and important question. If our demand of indemnity for the past, and security for the future was untenable, self-respect and national duty require that we should retire from it frankly. If it was just when first presented, it is just now, and ought to be pressed with decisive firmness and vigor. We believe it was and is just,—and that every consideration of national honor and of duty to our citizens requires its enforcement. The weakness of New-Granada was a good reason why we should not proceed hastily to extremities; but it affords none for disgraceful retirement before the puerile insolence of a puny Republic. Had weakness and poverty been plead in bar of execution, we might have suspended judgment as an act of grace; but when our complaints are treated with mockery, our demands for redress with insult, and our propositions to aid the fulfilment of treaty stipulations are spurned with contempt, we become justly the scoff of other nations, and confess our pusillanimity, if we fail to teach the aggressor a lesson of our power and will to enforce every just demand.

It is an error to suppose that this controversy is one for the benefit of the Panama Railroad Company, or the California Steamship line. Not so. They happen to be the agencies through whose assistance our citizens just now seek to avail themselves of the privilege of crossing the Isthmus in passing to and from the Pacific Ocean. They thus become necessary but minor incidents in the pending discussion. The treaty between the United States and New Granada—made for the express purpose of inviting and guaranteeing protection to commerce and travel *via* the Panama route—has no reference to particular companies or enterprises. It guarantees, in general terms, protection of persons and property of either party resident or temporarily in the respective countries. The obligation is mutual. We are bound to respect and protect New-Granadian rights here, and New-Granada stipulates to protect our citizens and their property while in her dominions. In consideration of this and other stipulations, the United States agrees to guarantee the *neutrality of the Isthmus—thus precluding itself* for all time to come from acquisition in that quarter, and pledging itself to preserve the integrity of our sister Republic against the assaults of a foreign foe.

Any one whose mind recurs to the bloody scenes of April, 1856, at Panama, will realize the sort of protection which New-Granada affords. Many precious lives, and a large amount of property, were sacrificed to the brutal violence of a mob, composed in part of the troops of the Republic. Even women and innocent children fell before the fury of an ungovernable band of semi-savages; buildings were destroyed, and the personal property of the victims of this outrage was seized and appropriated with bandit audacity. For all this we have demanded indemnity,—and that demand is insolently rejected. Nay more,—no effort has been made for the recovery of the stolen property, and none for the punishment of the guilty. Thus a premium *for fresh outrage* is offered, of which brutality and cupidity will be likely to avail itself whenever our expensive squadrons at *Aspinwall* and *Panama* are withdrawn. Can we tamely submit to so flagrant a violation of the treaty guarantee of protection, and let the criminals go unwhipped of justice, without assuming the responsibility of future reënactments of the scenes of April? Can we retire from our just demands without lasting dishonor? *It is impossible. Indemnity* for the past is a debt due to the injured citizen, for which our Government has become sponsor, and which it must secure. There is no evading it—no mode of compromising it.

Under the protection and guarantees of a treaty into which New-Granada entered from motives of self-interest, American capital, energy and skill have constructed a railroad which has become the great highway of nations across the Isthmus. With the protection stipulated this great work is of inestimable value to its proprietors and to the world. Without it, it is comparatively valueless, because commerce and travel is necessarily checked or extinguished by anything which renders it insecure and uncertain. Without the treaty it never would have been constructed. American energy would have sought some other avenue of inter-oceanic communication, and American enterprise would have supplied it with the needed facilities. The question now is whether we shall give up the best possible means of communication with the Pacific, over the most favorable and practicable route yet discovered, because the Government of New-Granada—which invited and encouraged its establishment, and has reaped of its benefits—chooses to disregard its solemn and unalterable engagements?

In answer, we are met again by the assertion of New Granada's inability to restrain the turbulent spirits who sway affairs in the State of Panama. We admit the plea at once, and propose an easy means of relieving her from the expense of affording the protection that she is bound to give. We propose that, without abating one jot of her sovereignty, she shall so shape the government of the inter-oceanic route as to enable us to keep her outlaws in subjection at our own expense. Nay, *more, for the privilege of thus relieving her* from the trouble and expense of a duty which she confesses her political and pecuniary inability to discharge, we even offer to pay a sum more than sufficient to indemnify our citizens for the pecuniary losses to which New-Granadian imbecility subjected them in April, 1856.

This liberal arrangement—objectionable alone to the beggardly pride characteristic of decaying Princes—is rejected with scorn. To sum up—New-Granada's duty to protect the Isthmus transit is clear. She confesses herself unable to fulfill it,—and then refuses to avail herself of the means of doing so, which we place at her disposal. If there ever was a case in which the energetic exercise of every power of a government was demanded for the enforcement of treaty stipulations, the present is that case; and a fearful responsibility will rest upon the national administration should it hesitate in that course, and so peril the great interests which centre on the Panama route. The demands made through Messrs. MORSE and BOWLIN were just in every particular, so far as we understand them, and their rigid exaction at whatever needed cost, will be as triumphantly sustained by the American people as it is demanded by every consideration of equal justice and sound public policy.

The Chinese Mission.

The present week, it is hoped, will see Hon. WM. B. REED fairly upon his way toward the East, for the purpose of assuming the duties and responsibilities of United States Minister to China. The interests confided to his care, in this connection, are of no common order, and if he shall display the wisdom, prudence, and fidelity which the country expects, he may hope to accomplish for his country more than any diplomatic agent of the United States has secured during many years past. Our commerce with China is second only to that of England; and, in a few years, with the stimulus it will receive from a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghae, and in the facilities extended by the Panama Railroad, and through our California clippers, there is no reason why we should not surpass even Great Britain in the extent and value of our trade with the Celestials. There is little required by Chinamen for consumption that we do not produce, and they have scarcely anything to sell which we are not ready to purchase at all times. But John Bull got in ahead of us, and so acquired an advantage which he has hitherto maintained.

Events growing out of the internal dissensions among the Celestials have tended to open the heart of the Kingdom wider than ever before to foreign intercourse,—and it is believed that judicious negotiation may break down, to a great extent, the wall of exclusiveness which has hitherto prevented the outward development of Chinese resources and so of foreign commerce. If such a result can be brought about, the United States must inevitably be more benefited by it than any other nation. All we want is a fair field—equal opportunities with other nations, to attract and maintain a large proportion of the increasing trade. England foresees this,—and Mr. REED will find exercise for all his wisdom and industry to check-mate the efforts of our transatlantic cousins to secure the weather-gauge of us. In dealing with the Celestials he will, of course, carefully avoid any committals to either party *in the pending Revolution, and in his negotiations* will unite decisive firmness in behalf of just demands, with a scrupulous regard for the rights of other parties, and all proper consideration for the customs, peculiarities and even whimsicalities of the Chinese if need be.

China can never be opened by gunpowder, for she is crowded with such a surplus of human beings that war, however sanguinary, makes comparatively little or no impression upon her population. Even pestilence, sweeping down its tens of thousands, proves a national blessing rather than a plague—a sort of weeding operation by which needed room is obtained for the growth and development of the survivors. Our diplomacy, consequently, must rely for success on peaceful measures alone; and when *they* fail there is no remedy. This single consideration presents at a glance the difficult and delicate character of the duties which Mr. REED has assumed to discharge. If he shall achieve success, his triumph will be better deserved and more enduring than any to which military chieftain ever aspired.

Municipal Rights of European Cities.

There have been various attempts made, since the commencement of this Police controversy, to back up the Mayor's cause by citing European cities, and particularly London, as examples of the respect paid, even by monarchical Governments, to municipal authority. No despotic Government, we are told, ever attempted so gross an outrage upon the rights and privileges of a chartered municipality as has been perpetrated upon the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, in taking out of their hands the appointment of Police Constables.

Paris and London are, we believe, the two principal capitals in Europe. As for Paris, the *gens d'armerie* are, as all the world knows, soldiers acting under the direct orders of the Préfet, and the Préfet is the servant of the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior of His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III. The *Sergens de ville*, who are the servants of the Municipality, take about as much share in preserving order as the door-keeper of the Common Council in maintaining the peace in New-York. Paris, however, is so completely in the hands of an unscrupulous despot, that, as we have already said, we do not think the illustration is of much value in determining the rights of the belligerents in the present contest. London furnishes a case much more nearly in point because it is the City whose Charter has furnished the model of those by which our own has been governed for two hundred years, and is one, moreover, which flourishes under a system of government and of law very nearly akin to our own. The only portion of London in which the municipal police are employed, is that portion known as the "city," containing about 100,000 inhabitants out of a total of 2,500,000. The whole of the remainder of that vast metropolis, with its huge suburbs, on both sides of the river, covering an area of about sixty square miles, in the map of which "the city" is little more than a dot, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Home Secretary, acting through the "Metropolitan Police Commissioners," who are his *appointees, and responsible to him alone for* official misconduct, he himself being of course responsible to Parliament. Moreover, all offenses committed on the Surrey side of the river, from Richmond down to Greenwich, and on the other side of Hampstead Hill to Temple Bar, and from Highgate to the Thames, are brought before magistrates appointed by the Home Secretary, and holding office during his pleasure.

THE CORPORATION LOTTERY AND WHO GOT THE PRIZES.—We have already given an account of the manner in which the reconciliation was effected between the Mayor and the Aldermen in the selection of candidates to fill the offices of Inspectors of Ships and Street Commissioner, and how the spoils of the Street Department were distributed by lottery among the high contracting powers. But we omitted to mention that the Mayor himself took a chance at the prizes with the Aldermen. The five highest prizes were drawn in the following order:

1. Alderman HARRIS.
2. Alderman MCCONKEY,
3. Alderman HEALY,
4. Alderman STEERS,
5. Mayor WOOD; and so on.

The Mayor was greatly disappointed, it is said, at not obtaining the 1st prize, the office of Collector of Assessments, which is quite as valuable, in a pecuniary point, as that of the Commissioner.

These are the current rumors in relation to this matter, and bear out the determination of the Mayor not to permit any outsiders to participate in the City spoils.

THE CITY ALL QUIET.—The assurance of some of our daily cotemporaries that the City is "all quiet," may, and probably will, mislead our out-of-town friends to think that it has been otherwise. The quiet of the City was not in the least disturbed, at least externally, except in the immediate neighborhood of the Mayor's office. The riotous proceedings were all enacted under the august shadow of the wooden Justice who stands on the cupola of the City Hall; and the rioters were only the officers who are commissioned to preserve the peace. The City is as quiet as it has been, and, thanks to the copious showers with which we have been favored during the past fortnight, a good deal cleaner than we had any reason to expect it would be.

THE DIAMOND SMUGGLING.—The property seized on board the steamer *Fulton*, in the possession of the steward, has been valued at $15,000. It consists of gold jewelry, oriental pearls and precious stones. If forfeited to the Government, as it no doubt will be, the Court, as is customary, will order the distribution of the property according to law, which is as follows: The half goes into the United States Treasury, one quarter of the nett proceeds to the private informant, where there is one, and the balance is shared by the Collector, Naval Officer and [illegible], but as the informant is generally [illegible] to sign an affidavit declaring that [illegible] the case before proceedings are instituted, he is sometimes confronted with [illegible] vision of the spoils, and told that the law unfortunately makes no provision for him.

It is said this was actually done in a case which occurred not long since, and so the informant got nothing. In this case it is not impossible that an agreement exists between the three officers of the port to give the informant half of their share, by which means the informant does not appear, and is thus enabled to keep his eyes open for other cases.

A petition has been filed against the libelling of the steamer on the ground that her officers were not cognizant of the attempt to smuggle, and, as in other cases of the kind, she will no doubt be released by the Secretary unless he should think it necessary, as *he said he intended at some time, to enforce strictly* the penalty for violation of the Revenue laws.

THE STREETS—THE MAYOR DOES NOT APPROVE THE COMMON COUNCIL'S ACTION.—The two weeks' agreement for cleaning Broadway, between the storekeepers, on that thoroughfare, and Mr. SMITH, of the sweeping machines, expired last Saturday night. Though the weather was raining for eight days of the twelve, that street has been kept in good condition, and has been swept its whole length ten times. Heretofore it has been deemed impossible in rainy weather, to sweep to advantage, but the success of this experiment with the machines has proved the contrary. With water-tight carts to remove the dirt, the work can be more easily performed in wet weather, for the mud is then soft and easily swept off. The merchants, it is probable, in the absence of measures by the Corporation to keep Broadway clean, will renew their contract with Mr. SMITH.

Meanwhile the majority of the Wards have relapsed into their former deplorable condition.

Last week resolutions were adopted by both Boards of the Common Council authorizing the City Inspector to advertise immediately for proposals to clean the streets, and empowering him, until such contracts should be confirmed, to go on with the work himself. These resolutions Mayor WOOD last Thursday returned to the Clerk of the Common Council *without expressing his approval or disapproval* of them.

Section 11 of the New Charter says:

"Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by ordinance, act or resolution, which shall have passed the two Boards of Common Council, before it shall take effect shall be presented duly certified, to the Mayor of the City for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, *he shall return it within ten days thereafter with his objections*, to the Board in which it originated.

Section thirteen also provides:

"If the Mayor shall not return the ordinance so presented to him within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had approved it."

Mr. MORTON says, as the Mayor has declined to act on the resolutions, he believes that he has no authority to commence work until the 29th inst., when the ten days will have expired. To make all sure, however, he has twice written to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, but has not yet received an answer. If Mr. BUSTEED should advise him to go on with the work, he promises immediately to proceed, and give the City a clean sweep.

CRUELTY ON SHIP-BOARD.—A colored sailor, badly wounded and bruised about the head and body, appeared yesterday morning before Justice CONNOLLY, and stated that he had been, that morning, beaten by the mate of the ship *Wyoming*, on board that vessel, then lying in the stream preparatory to her departure for Europe. The complainant stated that he was one of the crew of the *Wyoming*. After the vessel had dropped down the stream, all hands were called on deck by the mate and a quick response was made by all except himself (the complainant) who feeling very ill did not obey the summons as quickly as the mate expected. The mate grew angry, and putting upon his fingers a pair of brass knuckles, he attacked the colored man and beat him so cruelly that he was forced to leap overboard to escape further violence. He swam some distance when he was picked up and conveyed ashore. The mate, not yet satisfied, assailed several of the other men and beat them also.

A warrant for the mate's arrest was issued, but it was not served at the time of the closing of the Court.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.—Application will be made in a few days for letters of administration in the matter of the estate of the late JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, deceased, late Street Commissioner, by his widow. It is understood that Mr. TAYLOR had no assets beyond the life insurance; in fact, his liabilities were large, some say to the extent of [illegible], a large portion of which is due his father, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, formerly Comptroller.

The life insurance policy was for $40,000,—one half to his own [illegible] and the other for the benefit of his wife. He left a young child. Mrs. TAYLOR is in comfortable circumstances,—having a house and lot in *eighty-eighth-street and other property in her own* right, to the extent of $30,000 probably.

The $40,000 Life Insurance was distributed among the following offices: [illegible], $10,000; Mutual, $10,000; New-England, [illegible]; [illegible], $5,000; American Mutual, $5,000. Total, $40,000.

The Police.—The New Commission [illegible] all the Wards by Mayor Wood's Orders, &c.

All was quiet Saturday and Sunday in police circles. The new Board met in White-street, Saturday morning, and dismissed forty men for insubordination, and made eleven appointments. A resolution was adopted directing the General Superintendent to distribute the forces equally in the several precincts.

On Monday 26 men of the Twenty-Second Ward, 29 in the Eighth Ward, and 17 in the Twelfth Ward, will be tried for insubordination.

Complaints have been entered against those of the force in the First, Sixteenth and Fourteenth Wards who have refused to recognize the new law.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

The old Board did not meet on Saturday.

On Saturday, at the sun-down roll-call, the entire Municipal Police were mustered in their respective Wards, in obedience to a general order issued by Mayor WOOD, and required to signify their preference either for the old or new Police Commissioners. All the Wards were heard from. The men were unanimous for Mayor WOOD, except four in the Fourth Ward, who declared for the new Commissioners. Their names are Murphy, Denning, Folger and Oren. Many others of the old Police, it is expected, will, to-day, report themselves for duty at the office in White street.

Officer Connery, of the Sixteenth, delivered up his star and resigned on Saturday.

Harrison Bellamy, a native of the United States, aged 33 years, and Municipal policeman, was among the list of persons arrested for intoxication in the Ninth Precinct on Saturday night. Sergeant Sebring alludes to the affair as follows, on his report to Deputy Carpenter: "Information was received this morning (given by A. M. C. Smith) by acting Sergeant Carpenter, that a man was lying in a beastly state of intoxication at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Officer Clark was dispatched to the locality, where he found Belamy lying upon his back. His star and club were in the possession of some citizens. His cap was lying upon the sidewalk, while his coat, which was closely buttoned to his throat, plainly showed that he belonged to Mayor Wood's force.

THE WOUNDED.

The men wounded at the late police collision are all doing well. Mr. Crofut bids fair to recover. Capt. Squires says on his return yesterday, "Officer Laffin is doing well—the bruises have mostly disappeared, and the stab wounds are healing."

Shields, which are to be worn instead of stars by the new force, will be delivered to the men to-day.

COMING OVER.

Four more of the old force declared last night for the new Police Commissioners,—gave up their stars and caps and reported for duty to Capt. Squires, at the new Station-house in Sixth street.

A MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT WITH A RAZOR.—Notice was given at the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Station, about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, that a man named HOLLY HUBBARD, residing at No. 249 Ninth-street, had just cut his wife's throat with a razor, wounding her severely, and that she could not possibly long survive. Policemen CHAMBERS and JENNINGS were sent to the place designated, and there they found Mrs. HUBBARD lying on the floor of her room, weltering in blood. Her throat was cut in several places, and her breast and hands were gashed. She was able to speak, and in reply to questions put to her said, "'Twas my husband who did this." The husband, who had not left the premises, was thereupon taken in custody. His clothes and hands were besmeared with blood flown from the wounds which he had inflicted on his wife. A bloody razor, with which the assault had been committed, was lying near by.

Police Surgeon SHEPPARD was soon in attendance, and Coroner GAMBLE was notified that he might hold an *ante mortem.*

After her wounds had been dressed Mrs. HUBBARD revived considerably, and later in the afternoon was able to answer the questions asked her by the Coroner, in presence of a Jury summoned to attend. Mrs. HUBBARD's statement to the Coroner was as follows:

"*Mary Elizabeth Hubbard*, being duly sworn, says —I reside at No. 249 Ninth-street; Holly Hubbard, at whose hands I received my injuries, is my husband; we have been married fourteen years; I threatened to leave him several times on account of ill-treatment, and his having diseased me; he was very intemperate, and used to go with other women; I separated from him about eighteen months ago; we had two children; he made fair promises to me of his reform, and we came together again the following May; that was about *four months after our separation*; I lived with him then until January last; he was no better than before; he gave me no support; I *left him last January, and took the children with me; since then I lived in Williamsburg, in a situation* as housekeeper, up to the 5th of May last; he agreed to bring back the children, and have his sister support the family if I would live with him; I agreed to this, and consequently we hired apartments in the house No. 249 Ninth-street; he did not bring back the children since; they are with his people in Greenwich, Conn.; I have supported him and myself by taking in washing, &c.; I was constantly asking him to go for the children; he agreed to go on Saturday last, a week ago; I provided him with money to enable him to do so; he left home, and returned the following Friday without the children, saying that his family would not permit him to bring the children if I did not consent to go to the country and live with him. He has been acting since his return as if he was continually under the influence of liquor. He said last evening that he would go to-day for the children, and he packed his trunk and set out to do so. I told him this morning if he did not bring back the children I would not live with him. He said, I guess you do not want me to live with you anyhow. He then proposed to me to sign a bill of mutual separation; and that he would take one of the children and give me the other. I said I would do so as quick as I got the child. He wanted me to go to Portchester to sign this agreement; I asked why it would not do for me to sign it here? He answered, that he had his own reasons for my going with him to Portchester. He left me after he had this conversation; was gone about two hours; when he returned I was ironing in the back room; there was no one present but myself; he came into the room and approached me, asking if his clothes were ready. I answered that they were, and asked him to take something to eat; he made no answer, but went towards the closet in the room; he then came to me and *placed his arm around my neck; I thought he was* going to caress me as he was going away; soon I found he was in the act of cutting my throat; I called for help and flung myself on the floor. He endeavored to raise me up, and I called out "he is killing me." Upon this, some gentlemen in the house came in and took him away from me; he was removed by some officer, and the doctor came and dressed my wounds. There was a razor in the closet which I had used for [illegible] corns, and this was the instrument he used to inflict the wounds upon me; I did not see it in his hands, but saw it soon after."

When the statement had been concluded the Jury rendered a verdict that the wounds from which Mrs. MARY E. HUBBARD was suffering were inflicted by her husband, HOLLY HUBBARD. The accused was, thereupon committed to the Tombs, by order of the Coroner.

Mrs. HUBBARD is about 30 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. She was alive last evening, but her recovery was regarded as very doubtful.

The prisoner is a native of Connecticut. His people as well as those of his wife, are wealthy and respectable.

EXCURSION TRAINS ON HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This Company has made arrangements at all their stations between this City and Albany, to sell trip tickets, or rather tickets to and from New-York, good for the day upon which they are issued. These are sold *at a reduction of more than one-third* from the regular rates.

This arrangement will be a great benefit to our citizens, who are desirous of living on the river, and yet are under the necessity of doing business in the City, and affords satisfactory evidence of a desire, on the part of the Hudson River Company to adapt its rates of fare to the necessities of the traveling public.

☞ The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says of the rescue of PAROT, one of the defendants in the Extradition case: "The flight of PAROT places the Sheriff in an extremely embarrassing position; making him responsible to the Northern Company for the amount of the prisoner's bail—some $600,000. Besides the audacity of braving the law thus openly and assailing its officer, there is reason why special energy should be given to the pursuit of PAROT and the prosecution of his liberators."

☞ The steamships *Atlantic*, *Vanderbilt* and *Glasgow* left this port at noon Saturday, respectively for Liverpool, Havre and Glasgow. They carried out an aggregate of five hundred and twenty one passengers. The *Atlantic* and *Vanderbilt* took out $1,[illegible] in specie—a greater sum than the total shipment during the month of June, 1856. The steamer *Star of the West* also sailed Saturday for Aspinwall. She carried out the semi-monthly mails for the Pacific and 470 passengers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

War Department Orders—Illness of Commodore Jones—Terrific Hail Storm, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

The War Department has issued orders to the Army, directing that when officers of the Army arrive at the seat of Government they will report at the office of the Adjutant and record their names; and during their sojourn in the city will wear either the undress costume prescribed in paragraph 1,574 of the general regulations, or the military frock coat with or without epaulettes, at their option; and that the inspection of military supplies reported as unserviceable required by paragraph 1,097 of the general regulations for the Army, will, unless otherwise ordered, be made by the commanding officers of posts. Fort Cascades, Washington Territory, is announced as a double ration post, and will be considered as such from the date of its occupation.

Commodore THOMAS AP. CATESBY JONES, U. S. N., is lying dangerously ill of an affection of the heart. His life is despaired of.

Professor ANDERSON, the new Commissioner on Coinage, had an interview with Secretary COBB, to-day, and will soon leave for England. He is instructed under no circumstances to yield the decimal principle.

The surplus in the Treasury was reduced nearly half a million of dollars last week.

HENRY C. STROHAN, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, a first-class —$1,200—clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, vice JOSEPH DOWDELL, resigned.

A terrible thunder-storm at about 3 o'clock this afternoon passed over this city, and 10 or 10 minutes, hailstones of an enormous size fell. Some of the stones weighed from five to six ounces. There was an immense destruction of skylights, windows of churches, public and private buildings and Government conservatories. Several private galleries of art were seriously damaged, trees were half stripped of their foliage, and grain, vegetables and shrubbery were beaten to the earth. There are some cases of horses and cows which were severely cut. The storm extended twelve miles in breadth, and its course was from the southwest to the northeast. No reports have been received from the plantations in this vicinity, but the crops are undoubtedly greatly injured, if not entirely ruined.

The Utah Rebellion—Why McCulloch Declined—Matrimonial Argument—The Darien Ship Canal—Affairs with New-Granada.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

Again the Governorship of Utah goes begging, ex-Governor THOMAS, of Maryland, having respectfully declined it. Rumor assigns the appointment now to three or four other parties,—but Mr. CUMMINGS seems to be most likely to obtain it at this time. If offered to him now it is understood that he will accept. Since the President has decided definitely to send troops to Salt Lake to establish the supremacy of the law, there seems to be less anticipation of serious difficulty in effecting that object, which certainly ought make it easier to find a suitable man to fill the office of Governor. The tone of such prominent Mormons as are within reach, is materially modified within the last week or two. They scout the idea of any collision, put on the air of men aggrieved by suspicion, and declare that the troops will find they have nothing whatever to do when they reach their destination.

HOW YOUNG WILL YIELD.

This is significant of returning sense or of a crafty foresight of the futility of any attempt to maintain open rebellion against Federal authority. The presence of an armed force sufficient to protect the officers of the law in the execution of its forms, at least, will put an end to overt acts of rebellion. That it will establish justice in that Territory there is little hope;—and hence arises the most serious difficulty which the Administration finds in dealing with the Mormon question. Nothing can be clearer than that BRIGHAM YOUNG, while yielding to legal forms, will take care, by suborning jurors as in the past, to use those forms themselves to work his will; while the ready obedience of his secret band of Danite assassins will find safe means of punishing and effectually suppressing any attempts to evade his commands.

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR DECLINING OFFICE.

Major BEN McCULLOCH who has been here for several days, was again strenuously urged by the President to undertake the Governorship. The Major, among other reasons for declining, suggested that he would inevitably suffer in public estimation if he should undertake to fulfil the duties of that position, for the reason that the people would expect him to string up BRIGHAM YOUNG at once, and thrash his adherents soundly—gentle pastimes for indulgence in which he was well satisfied the Mormons would give him no pretext when they found him backed by troops. If a peaceful policy was to be pursued—as he believed it must be necessarily—the Major thought it better that some man of whom the public have a less ferocious idea, and consequently less ferocious expectations, should be the instrument of its initiation and development at Salt Lake. The President was unwilling to let him off on this plea,—and then the Major fired his reserve,—informing the bachelor Executive that he couldn't go because he was intending to get married soon—a duty, the discharge of which he had neglected for forty years or more, until his day of grace had nearly expired. This argument brought Mr. BUCHANAN down. He at once acknowledged its invincibility, and bowed his acquiescence.

THE SHIP CANAL EXPEDITION.

The expedition ordered to survey the Atrato and Truando Rivers Ship Canal route across the Isthmus of Darien, will not set out before October next, when the season for operations there will be most favorable to the health of the party, and to dispatch in the fulfillment of the duty assigned them. Secretary TOUCEY manifests a good deal of interest in the work, and seems determined to carry out the order of Congress for the survey in the most liberal manner. Mr. KENNISH, of the Engineers who made the original private survey of this route, will be appointed as guide to the party,—but otherwise the survey will be conducted entirely by the U. S. officers detailed for that purpose. Mr. TOUCEY does not deem himself authorized to provide measures for making examinations of any other proposed ship canal route than this one to which Congress specially directed his attention.

PREPARATIONS FOR JOINT SURVEY.

Mr. KELLY, President of the Atrato Ship Canal Company, has been anxious for a general survey of the Isthmus, for the purpose of ascertaining where the best route for a canal lies, and during his recent sojourn abroad had obtained assurances from both the British and French Governments that they would cheerfully respond to an invitation from the Government of the United States to unite in a joint survey of that character. It is unfortunate that so desirable an arrangement should fail of consummation; but the interest awakened by the Atrato Survey may lead Congress next Winter to provide for an extension of its search after information on this important subject.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN QUESTION.

The Administration is silent on New-Granadian affairs, evidently disposed to wait awhile to see what will turn up. Mr. BUCHANAN has a very conservative dread of positive collision, and will be glad to avoid it with New-Granada, if possible. But it is difficult to see how he can hesitate to enforce the demand made through Commissioner MORSE, unless, on behalf of the nation, he is ready to condemn the course of his predecessor in making those demands, and to frankly and publicly withdraw them. That he will thus outrage public sentiment, and humiliate the nation, is not to be anticipated. Take it altogether, and our position before the world with respect to this Isthmian imbroglio, is not calculated to achieve us honor. We stand insulted, mocked and submissive, before a power whose weakness is almost below contempt.

J.

From Boston.

THE NATIONAL TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 20.

The 13th of July has been appointed by the President of the United States Agricultural Society for the national trial of reapers and mowers, at Syracuse, N. Y. Seventy machines have already entered for competition.

The Committee of Merchants and Shipowners appointed at a recent meeting to consider the subject, reported in favor of abolishing Advance Wages to Seamen, the rule to be modifiedly carried into effect on July 1, and fully on the 1st of January ensuing.

Five Murderers Executed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 20.

JOHN LAPOINT, for the murder of ROBERT WHEATON, ISRAEL SHOULTS, for shooting JOHN INHAM, and JACOB WOBELIN, for killing his wife, were executed in the jail yard in this city yesterday, and at Edwardsville, Ill.; GEO. W. SHARPE and JOHN JOHNSON were hung for the murder of BARTH.

Proceedings of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

The Court of Appeals have announced that no case will be taken up to-night, or till after the conclusion of the one now on argument, and that at the rising of the Court it will adjourn till eleven o'clock on Monday.

The Mission to Russia declined by Colonel Pickens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 19.

Hon. F. W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has positively declined the Mission to Russia. He will probably be returned to the United States Senate, *vice* Mr. BUTLER, deceased.

The Governor of Canada on a Visit to England.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 20.

The Governor-General of Canada and suite left for England, this morning, by the steamship *North America*.

The Interest on the Ohio State Debt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, June 20.

The Treasurer of the State has announced that the July interest on the State debt of Ohio will be paid.

Annual Dinner of the Board of Brokers of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

No business was done, to-day, by the Stock Board, as their annual dinner occurs to-day.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from May 28 to June 4, 1857:

Dr. C. W. Harvey, W. D. Greene and lady, Mrs. P. T. Heartt, H. R. Angus and lady, J. Loder, E. D. Hiller, J. E. Gall, H. H. Anderson, W. Austin, P. M. Bryson, J. C. Genin, A. Belmont, T. T. Wilmerding, J. H. Hollister, G. B. English, U. C. Burnap, James Romann, T. S. Thorp, J. H. Thorp, G. M. Curtis, C. Mauran, C. Astain, A. P. Garcia, H. S. Warner, H. A. Lasp, J. B. Minturn, M. D., J. Hodges, New-York; John A. Bernard, J. Kohn, N. A. Destrehan, E. Mittenberger, J. Eager, Louisiana; S. W. Fay, G. F. Adams, Massachusetts; T. W. Evans, C. B. Wright, F. S. Williams, Pennsylvania; J. H. Easter, J. Coale, Jr., Maryland; P. E. Griffen, South Carolina; S. J. Lewis and wife, Connecticut; Dr. C. H. Quinlain, Illinois.

The Governor-General of Canada has left for a visit to England. Gen. EYRE assumes the reins of Government in his absence.

Hon. WM. B. REED accepts the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Philadelphia.

SAVAGE ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—Policeman JOHN J. QUINN, of the Sixth Ward, (one of the detailed officers at the Court of General Sessions) was terribly beaten on Saturday night in a house of ill-repute, at No. 114 Centre-street, which he entered for the purpose of quelling a disturbance. The moment he entered the place, the same young men who were present locked the door, and then attacked him violently. They knocked him down, kicked him, and beat him so badly about the head and face that his best friends could not recognize him. They then thrust him into the street, from which he made his way to the Station-house, only a few doors distant. Policemen were sent at once to the place where the assault had been committed, but the ruffians had fled. Two of them, FRANCIS COLTMAN and JOHN BURKE were arrested during the forenoon by Sergeant JOURDAN, who brought them before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court. They were fully identified by Mr. QUINN, who made the necessary affidavits against them, after which they were committed to the Tombs for trial.

ANOTHER BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A young woman, giving her name as EMMA JEWETT, and her residence No. [illegible] Lispenard-street, applied, yesterday morning, at the Lower Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of JOHN MOORE, whom she charged with committing a felonious assault upon her. Her face was much blackened and bruised, and her head was covered with deep wounds, from which the blood yet oozed. He stated that she had been living with MOORE; that he was "her man," and she was "his woman;" that late on Saturday night she came home with another girl, named ISABEL DOTY, whom she invited to remain all night, because it rained so hard. Some words passed between the parties as to the arrangements that should be made for the accommodation of the visitor. MOORE made a remark which "his woman" resented, and she slapped him on the cheek. MOORE became enraged; he knocked her down with his fist, struck her in the face several times, and, not satisfied with this, seized a washbowl, with which he struck her on the head.

MOORE was arrested and locked up to answer.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—There were sixteen licenses granted on Saturday. The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Common Pleas Court room, Part First, at 10 o'clock A. M. Present Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. Mr. KERR is still too unwell to attend the meetings of the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Applications, presented by J. B. La Forge, for innkeeper's licences, were received from Peter H. Dodge, of McComb's Dam, One-hundred and fifty-fourth-street, Andrew Matthew, No. 380 Greenwich street; Albert Crook, No. 195 Washington-street; Isaac Bagwell and William Ray, No. 13 Wall-street. Applications for storekeeper's licences were received from Albert T. Albro, No. 376 Bowery; A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 93 and 94 Liberty-street; Frederick S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-street; J. J. Drummond & Co., No. 85 Canal-street; Albro & Smith, No. 328 Bowery; Charles C. Dusenbury, No. 755 Broadway; and Benjamin V. R. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway.

CHARLES A. STETSON, of the Astor House, also applied for an innkeeper's license.

It was resolved to grant licenses to the following persons as innkeepers on the payment by them of $30 each: Robert Earl, Peter Henry Dodge, Henry L. Crocker, Albert Crook, Andrew Matthew, Isaac Bagwell and William Ray; and to the following persons as storekeepers on payment of the same fee: Charles C Dusenbury, Albert T. Albro, Benjamin V. R. Corwin, Albro & Smith, Bethael Bunker, Theodore Burgoyne, A. Bininger & Co., Bininger & Dewitt, Frederick S. Cozzens, J. J. Drummond & Co.

It was resolved that the applications of HIRAM CRANSTON, of the New-York Hotel; CHARLES A. STETSON, of the Astor House; and HAWLEY D. CLAPP, of the Everett House, be held under further advisement.

The Board adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of granting licenses. This is the third day that has been assigned to this business, and the Commissioners intend both to grant and receive applications for licenses daily hereafter until the term during which they are authorized to do so has expired.

Many of the storekeepers who were to be prosecuted by the Temperance Alliance, as stated in the TIMES on Saturday, applied during the day for licenses.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WEALTHY CUBAN.—Notice was given at the Coroner's office on Saturday afternoon that ZYNARICA CRESPO, a gentleman just arrived from Cuba, had died very suddenly that day at the New-York Hotel. Coroner GAMBLE proceeded to the place and held an inquest. Dr. E. ACOSTA testified that about 1 o'clock Saturday morning he was called to attend deceased, and on arriving soon after found him dead. He then, assisted by Dr. ISAACS, embalmed the body, when it was shown that deceased was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidney, which caused congestion of the brain. The Jury rendered as their verdict, "Death from Congestion of the Brain." Mr. CRESPO was 60 years of age. He was one of the wealthiest men in Cuba. He arrived on Friday, in the *Black Warrior*, accompanied by his wife, three children and six servants.

DROWNED.—The body of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, the watchman, who disappeared so mysteriously about two weeks since from the foot of Stanton-street, where he was employed in watching iron, was found, on Saturday, near the foot of Stanton-street. No marks of violence were found upon the body. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon it. No evidence to show in what manner the deceased came into the river was offered. The Jury rendered a verdict: "That deceased came to his death by causes unknown,—supposed drowning." The deceased was a native of Ireland and aged 28 years.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—The same Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, at No. 232 Stanton-street, on the body of FREDERICK BARTH, a child aged 2 years and 6 months, who came to its death by falling from a second-story window. The little fellow, while playing in the room, clambered upon a chair to the window and was precipitated to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Verdict: "Fracture of the skull from falling out of a window."

Marine Matters.

A BARK BURNED AT SEA.

The Bark *W. H. Brodie*, Captain MOORE, left New York on the 30th May, for the West Indies, with an assorted cargo. They had light SW winds most of the time until June 12, weather fine and moderate; about 8:30 PM, discovered smoke coming through the cabin bulkhead, and in five minutes afterwards she blew up from powder, which was stowed in between decks under the afterhatch; had just time to get clear of the vessel with two boats, saving nothing whatever. Some of the crew were badly injured by the explosion, and afterwards by falling timber. The bark went down stern first, and afterwards came to the surface, and then fell over on her side; the most of her was gone from midships aft. Lay by the wreck through the night, and on the next morning was picked up by schooner *Diadem*, Captain WILLETS, from Baracoa for New York, to whom for his kindness we feel grateful.

SCHOONER LYDIA GIBBS.—Captain WATSON, of schooner *Lydia Gibbs*, from Providence for Boston, which put into Norfolk 18th instant, after collision with schooner *Storm Cloud*, of Southport, writes that the accident took place during a severe thunder storm on the night of the 9th, and that both vessels were badly damaged. The cost of repairs on the *Lydia Gibbs* will amount to about $600.

Schooner *B. W. Sanders*, previously reported ashore near Squam Beach, was, on Friday evening, got off through the assistance of Messrs. HURLBUT & BENNETT. She now lies at anchor on the outer bar, and a steamtug has been sent down to tow her to the City.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Trotting, Saturday, June 20. Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

S. HOAGLAND, s. s. *Sarsaparilla* 1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF ch. s. *Plough Boy* 2 2 2
Time: 2:37½; 2:38; 2:40.

This Stallion race came off according to announcement, and was witnessed by a large concourse of turfites. An immense amount of money changed hands. *Plough Boy* had the call in betting, previous to starting, $100 to $70. It was an exciting race throughout, and well contested. Contrary to all expectations *Sarsaparilla* came home the winner, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of *Plough Boy*.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Trotting, Thursday, June 18, Match $2,000, mile heats, to saddles:

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington* 1 1
W. WOODRUFF, ro. g. *Tacony* 2 2
Time: 2:30; 2:31.

SAME DAY.—Purse and stake $850, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness:

D. PFIFER, ro. g. *Captain Henry* .... Received forfeit
Owner, g. mare .... Paid forfeit
Owner, br. mare .... Paid forfeit

The Recent Freshets.

GREAT FLOOD AT DANSVILLE!—IMMENSE DAMAGE TO THE CANAL!

From the Rochester Union.

We are this morning favored with intelligence of the flood at the South referred to yesterday. The greatest amount of mischief was caused at Dansville, where the Canal has been nearly destroyed, or rendered useless for the season. The rain began to fall on Tuesday afternoon and continued until Thursday without intermission. The water poured from the mountains into the valleys of the Canaseraga and Mill Creeks, and these streams deluged the village of Dansville, sweeping before the flood immense quantities of lumber piled upon the docks. The water was upwards of a foot in depth in the main streets of Dansville.

The branch of the Genesee Valley Canal heads there, and the village is reached by a succession of locks. Three of these locks nearest the village were swept away, or partially destroyed. The aqueduct over the Canaseraga was left standing, but the canal at either end is gone. The damage to the canal and locks is so great that well informed parties doubt whether an attempt will be made to put it in order for navigation the present season. A messenger arrived here this morning for Canal Commissioner WHALLON to proceed to the spot and direct what shall be done. The public abroad will understand that the damage is not to the Genesee Valley Canal proper, but to the Dansville branch of the same.

The loss to the owners of lumber at Dansville must be heavy, as large quantities were piled there. It is said that all has been carried away by the flood and most of it is lodged at Cummingsville, a mile and a half below Dansville.

The Dansville *Herald* contains the following particulars:

"On Stony Brook, about three miles above this village, a man by the name of BURDICK, had his house, shop and barn swept away, and carried down stream last night; we have not learned the amount of his loss. D. WHITING, Esq., living in the same vicinity, had part of his house, nearly all his clothing and provisions, wagons, farming utensils, etc. taken by the resistless waters.

The dwelling-house of Mr. HOWLAND, near the California House, was nearly "swamped," and the contents considerably damaged, and we understand that Mr. H. was somewhat injured.

Considerable damage has been done at L. SWEET & Co.'s works, at Commonsville, the water completely surrounding and entering their building—it being four feet deep in the moulding rooms.

The Canal bank just above the aqueduct was completely destroyed. The creek broke in at Commonsville, and came out at the aqueduct, guttering the canal several feet below its bottom. Damage estimated at $5,000.

The bridge over the Canaseraga at the foot of Ossian-street, was about two-thirds carried away, between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bridge near Porter's Mill was also swept off, and as far as we can learn, the bridges on these spiteful little streams were all destroyed.

All the bridges on Losey Creek, between that place and Rogersville have also been swept away.

From THOMAS FOOLE, driver of the Dansville and Geneseo stage, we learn some particulars of the state of affairs between here and Geneseo.

There is scarcely a rod of fence left on some farms on the flats; houses have been carried away, with furniture, bedding, &c., the families barely escaped with their lives, some of them being rescued in boats. Trees three feet through, logs, dirt, and almost everything else obstruct the road.

One thing strange about this storm is that at Rochester up to 5 P. M., yesterday, there had not fallen a drop of rain. Passengers on the afternoon train from that city, say there was no appearance of rain having fallen the other side of Conesus Center; between that place and Springwater Station the train passed through water four feet deep.

The damage done by this freshet is estimated at $50,000 for this vicinity alone.

The Freshet—Lives Lost.

From the Binghamton Republican, 19th.

We learn that on Wednesday afternoon and evening last the Six-Mile Creek, at Ithaca, was so swelled by the incessant rains that Halsey's mill and dams were carried away, that the water rose on the main street three feet in half an hour, and 11 or 12 persons were drowned. The railroad track has been torn up for about 100 rods, and it will take a week to repair the track and bridges. The tannery belonging to Mr. STODDARD was also destroyed. A man climbed upon the top of a tree, which was torn down by the water, and he was hit by a log and carried down the stream some distance.

Destructive Tornado in Central Illinois.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

PANA, (Christian Co.,) Sunday, June 14, 1857.

Our town was visited, yesterday afternoon, by the most terrific and destructive hail-storm ever known in Christian County. It has destroyed almost everything in its course. It has leveled twenty five houses in our village, and done serious damage to fifty others, mine among them. Many of the houses left standing are rendered worthless, being riven and shattered. Some of the houses have been taken up so clean, and precipitated from their foundations, that you could hardly tell where they had stood. Roofs were carried through the air as if they were straws. A number of new stores, just completed, were torn into fragments, and the wreck scattered about. The new Presbyterian Church was moved some distance, and partially destroyed. The roof of the Illinois Central freight dépôt was taken off; a large number of cars were hurled by the fury of the wind from the track. Quite a number of persons were wounded by timbers and pieces of buildings thrown through the air by the tornado, and I have just heard a report that a woman and three children were killed by a falling building. Others may not recover from their injuries.

The storm was accompanied with a deluge of rain and a heavy shower of hailstones. The air was dark when the awful tornado broke upon us. It was a terrific scene while it lasted. The elements howled and roared; buildings were dashed in the path of the storm; timbers, rails, boards, roofs and every movable article hurled through the air. Strong men stood aghast; women and children screamed with terror. Many were hurled headlong to the ground, and rolled forward by the merciless element. Some of the more ignorant people supposed the comet was about striking the earth, and was causing all the uproar and devastation. They were awfully frightened, believing as they firmly did that the last day had come.

Our pleasant town is in a sad plight—shattered, torn and destroyed. Many of our people are left wholly destitute, escaping from their dwellings with nothing but the few clothes upon their bodies, all their household furniture and other personal property having been swept away or destroyed by the atmospheric deluge. These poor people are left in a very suffering condition, and are proper objects for public benevolence.

The value of property destroyed is variously estimated at 50 to $100,000.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Jan. 19, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 12	196	80	276
Admitted to June 19	27	10	37
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	14	53
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	182	74	156

Males, 111; females, 45.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

☞ The body of a drowned man was taken, yesterday, from the water at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street.

Public Lands—Official Regulations.

Attorney-General BLACK has issued the following important circular:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 4, 1857.

The following regulations have been prepared for the convenience of those who may have occasion to draw conveyances, make abstracts, or collect evidence of title to lands in cases where it may be the duty of this office to certify concerning the validity of title. A strict observance of them will greatly facilitate the examination, as well as tend to correct conclusions:

1. The deed from the vendor to the United States and their assigns must be acknowledged according to the laws of the State, District, or Territory where the land lies.

2. A plot or draft of the land should be furnished, showing the boundary lines, their courses and distances, and the adjoining owners, streets, rivers, or other waters.

3. Where the property proposed to be sold consists of more than one piece, the titles to which are derived through different persons, the dividing lines must be traced on the draft, and the separate pieces distinctly marked.

4. It is necessary to have an accurate and full abstract of the titles, showing its transmission from the original source to the vendor, with each transfer noted in the proper order of time, the name of each grantor and grantee written at length, with dates showing when the several conveyances were executed, acknowledged and recorded. This abstract must note every fact on which the validity of the title depends, whether it be proved by matter of record, by deed, or *en pais*.

5. The abstract must be verified by being accompanied, either with the original documents it refers to, or else with copies legally authenticated.

6. The title papers must all be marked with numbers corresponding to the numbers under which they are arranged in the abstract.

7. When an estate in the land has passed by devise, the will and the probate must be shown, and if the devisee is named proof of his identity will be required.

8. Where it has descended from an intestate ancestor to his heirs, satisfactory proof of the condition and number of the descendant's family must be given.

9. If the estate has passed by a judicial sale, or by a sale under the order of any court, or if it has been divided by proceedings in partition, the regularity of the sale or partition must be shown by a copy of the record.

10. The foreclosure of a mortgage can be shown only by an authentic copy of the proceedings held for that purpose.

11. When the wife of a grantor has not joined in a deed, some evidence must be given that he was unmarried at the date of the deed from her.

13. When a deed is executed by the heirs of a person within twenty-one years after his death, evidence will be required to show that they were of full age at the time of the grant.

14. When the title has passed through a corporate body, the charter must be produced, and the authority of the officer who granted away the estate must be shown.

15. When the estate has been conditional, it will be necessary to furnish clear proof that the conditions have been fulfilled or lawfully excused.

16. When the title depends on statute law, other than the public laws of the United States; upon a local law differing from the general rule of the common law; upon a public document, or upon history, the books relied on to establish it should be accurately referred to and the page noted.

17. Presumption arising from lapse of time will be allowed the weight given to them by the judicial tribunals of the State where the land lies. An apparent defect in an old deed need not be explained if the possession of the property has been according to such deed for thirty years or upwards.

18. A title offered to the United States will not be regarded as invalid on account of an outstanding title which has been barred by the legal limitation. But in all case where time is relied on to extinguish an outstanding title of the party [illegible] by clear proof not only an adverse possession for the full period, but also that [illegible] rights that may be saved by exceptions to the statute.

19. Before sending the papers to this office for examination, they should be submitted to the [illegible] of the United States for the district in which the land lies. It will be his duty to certify an opinion on the whole title, and to state particularly whether the local laws are correctly given, the papers properly authenticated, and the facts established by satisfactory proof. Very respectfully, J. S. BLACK.

Indian Hostilities on the Plains—An Emigrant Train Attacked and Destroyed—Four Men Killed, two Men and one Woman Wounded—The Indians in rear of Col. Sumner's Command.

From the St. Louis Republican, 16th inst.

We have just received a letter from Fort Riley, which we publish below, informing us that an emigrant train has been attacked and destroyed by the Cheyenne Indians, about 80 miles west of that post.

It may be recollected that Col. SUMNER left Fort Leavenworth some three or four weeks ago, with six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, for the purpose of making war upon the Cheyennes. He divided his force, sending one portion up the Arkansas, under command of Major SEDGWICK, and leading the other himself up the Platte. It would appear that the Indians have slipped down between these two columns, and commenced murdering and robbing in their rear.

The Cheyennes are amongst the boldest and most warlike Indians on our Western prairies, and if once fairly aroused, will be difficult to subdue. They number about 1,000 warriors, and will, doubtlessly, be joined by many young Sioux braves, with whom they are closely connected.

As there are a great many emigrants crossing the plains this season, it is very much to be feared that we shall soon hear of other catastrophes similar to that described below:

NEAR FORT RILEY, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Our quiet community has just been thrown into considerable excitement by the news that the Indians, supposed to be the Cheyennes, have attacked a small party of emigrants about 80 miles West of Fort Riley, and killed four men and wounded two men and one woman. One of the survivors, Mr. A. P. WEAVER, has reached this place, and makes the following statement:

"About eighty miles from the Post on the Republican fork of Kansas River, my party had just left camp on the morning of Saturday, the 6th of June, 1857, about 9 o'clock, A. M. About 150 Indians, mounted, charged on our train and surrounded it; they commenced firing on our men; they killed four men of our party. After their guns were discharged, the Indians retired to a creek close by, and continued their fire until we had left the wagons. Before we had got out of sight they had emptied the wagons; a part of them pursued us. Our party consisted of ten men, eight women, and ten children. I left the party coming down in this direction, with two men and one woman wounded, all on foot, and out of provisions. One of the four men killed was endeavoring to escape, but was overtaken, and the last that was seen of him the Indians were dragging him by a lariat.

The names of three of the men killed are S. D. WEAVER, M. LEWIS and SAM SMITH. The wounded are J. HOUSTON, J. SMITH, and a woman, name unknown. Capt. HENDRICKSON, with two companies of the 6th Infantry, who had just arrived here from Leavenworth, has gone out to bring in the survivors. As his command is on foot it will be impossible for him to pursue the Indians, who are all well mounted.

This may be looked upon as the commencement of the Cheyenne war. Col. SUMNER has gone out after this tribe; but one portion of his command is on the Arkansas and the other on the Platte, two hundred miles apart, so that the Indians have a fine chance of slipping in between and getting in his rear, which, it appears, they have done. As the emigration crossing the plains this year is very large, there will be a great loss of life and property unless the Government promptly sends an additional mounted force in that direction. Instead of sending such an unnecessarily large number of troops to Utah, a portion should be sent to chastise the Indians who are murdering and robbing our citizens at our very doors.

Yours, &c., A. B."

The Fire at Cape May.

We have the following particulars of the recent destructive fire at Cape May:

"The Mansion House was an old and favorite hotel at this place. It was kept for many years by the owner, Mr. SMITH LUDLAM. At the time of the fire it was in possession of the Sheriff.

The "Kursaal" was a very long building, which was erected some 12 or 13 years ago by Mr. BROLASKY, for dancing purposes, and as a place for public exhibitions, concerts, &c. It was handsomely finished upon the inside, and has been the scene of many pleasant entertainments.

A range of sleeping apartments ran along over the hall. They were connected with the Mansion House, and were used by the guests at that establishment in the height of the bathing season.

Both the Mansion House and the Kursaal were built entirely of wood. As there is no fire apparatus on the island, the flames had their own way, and the immense structures burned furiously until they were consumed. The light caused by the fire was seen at a great distance.

Congress Hall and the Ocean House were greatly endangered, but fortunately both escaped.

The Mansion House was the property of Mr. SMITH LUDLAM, who has kept it for a long time. The Kursaal belonged to Mr. BROLASKY, of Philadelphia.

An insurance of $10,000 upon the Kursaal, expired on Wednesday.

Mormonism in Pennsylvania.

From the York Advocate.

A Mormonite named CHARLES BIRD, one of the followers of JOE SMITH, recruiting for wives for the saints in Utah, visited this place and advertised the community that he would deliver an address in the Market House on last Sunday evening. His audience was quite numerous; but when he commenced his address with an indiscriminate onslaught upon all Christians, he was interrupted by some of his auditors, and the meeting was dispersed by the Police, in order to prevent a row. It must require some assurance to come into a community protected from polygamy by statute laws, for the purpose of advocating the fitness and advantages of such a semi-barbarous state of society.

☞ The Union Singing Association, a German Musical Club, serenaded Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday evening, at his up-town residence. The Justice came out, made a brief speech, and then invited his friends in to partake of some refreshments.

Insurance in Bonded Warehouses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Over the signature of an "Old Merchant," in your paper of this date, there is proof in the old adage of "Straws show which way the wind blows," and if the "Old Merchant" is not the keeper of a storage store I am very much mistaken.

Can he suppose for a moment that the Insurance Companies can wildly rush into danger by writing upon a general assortment of goods, some very good, and some very liable to spontaneous combustion, as is usually contained in storage stores. In the latter cotton is very extensively stored, and the recent large fires in the South prove conclusively the fact that it is subject to spontaneous combustion, and the only thing in its favor is of the large salvage being greater than any other article. Look at the succession of fires in THORNTON & MAJOR'S, No. 289 Water-street, which probably resulted from the warehouse being closed during Sunday, and no air to ventilate the same. The idea is as novel as it is new, that hemp is liable to spontaneous combustion; and allow me to ask how the oil is to get out of the cask and upon the hay were they in the same warehouse. The difference in the rates is not sufficient to compensate for the extra danger, and the storage stores should be increased to make the risks co-equal. As it is, there are some Insurance Companies who do not, nor will not, write upon merchandise in a storage store, which is a very good evidence of their experience, founded upon past results. Five cents' difference will never increase the profits much, and it is perfectly absurd to think that the Insurance Companies must submit to very heavy losses to accommodate the keepers of storage houses.

A great misunderstanding exists in regard to the recent fire in BAXTER's store. The lock that was put upon it was obtained for the back doors of his bonded *warehouse*, and by (him and) the rascally storekeeper, who was discharged, used upon the storage store without permission, and Mr. BAXTER well knew that he had not executed the necessary bond and papers to make it a Bonded Warehouse. He further knew that the bonded goods in that store were there contrary to the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department for Custom-house officers.

The rules of the Department are so very strict upon the subject of bonded goods that the Insurance Companies write very largely upon them and then cannot supply the demand in many of them. Were this rigorous system removed the merchants would be sorely troubled to get insurance at any rate, and rates would naturally be advanced upon them; and unbounded thanks are due for the prompt and efficient manner in which the officers of the Government conduct this vast business. It is true, that there are several grades of Bonded Stores and the rates differ according to class.

AN OLD INSURER.

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL FOR THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—After many months' interregnum and an eternity of suspense to the numerous candidates for the office, we learned more than a week ago, through a non-official channel, that a successor to Mr. BARCLAY had been chosen from the long list. We should not, however, have made this information public, until the report was positively confirmed, had not an American contemporary announced the fact, and coupled with it some extremely superfluous remarks. We have reason to believe that Mr. FRANCIS LOUSADA will ere long be gazetted to this office.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we are deeply interested in the character and qualifications of the persons selected by our Government to fill the very responsible office of Consul, at the commercial and geographical Metropolis of this country. And if the mere name of Mr. LOUSADA convey with it no direct guarantee for the efficient performance of the highly important duties to be intrusted to him, his antecedents lead us to suppose that he will be found perfectly qualified to satisfy our requirements. On the supposition therefore that it will interest our readers, we may state that Mr. LOUSADA is descended from a most respectable family in Jamaica; that his first services were rendered as precis writer to Lord CLARENDON, then Mr. VILLIERS and President of the Board of Trade, in 1840; that he was subsequently employed as Secretary to the Merchants' Seamen Fund Commission; that in 1853 he was appointed H. M. Consul at Riga; and transferred thence to Cuba, in 1855, as Arbitrator of the Mixed Commission at Havana, where he at present resides.—*N. Y. Albion.*

SYMPATHY AMONG THE NATIVES IN NICARAGUA FOR GENERAL WALKER.—We learn from Mr. HEWITT, who arrived from Greytown day before yesterday, on the *Philadelphia*, some interesting particulars, which we hasten to lay before our readers. He says that the arrival of the news of the capitulation of WALKER awakened no demonstration of rejoicing among the native population in Greytown, except on the part of a few individuals evidently under the influence of British interests. The number of Costa Ricans now at Greytown do not amount to over eighty men. They are in charge of the river boats. The posts along the whole of the San Juan River are under the occupancy of about three hundred and fifty Costa Ricans. The Nicaraguans, under the agency of some of their leaders, had demanded of them to evacuate their positions, but the request received no attention. A serious struggle was daily anticipated between the Chamoristas and the Leonese, and the war would have, undoubtedly, broken out before this time, were it not for the overawing presence of the Costa Ricans. The people of [illegible] express their regrets at the turn which affairs have taken, and it is thought, by well informed persons, that but a short time will elapse before they recall General WALKER.—*New-Orleans Picayune, June 14.*

MARRIED.

BROWN—DIXON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, ELIAS G. BROWN and JULIA STUART, only daughter of Edward H. Dixon, M. D., of this City.

COLE—CODMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Potts, JOHN B. COLE, Jr., to HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Codman, all of this City.

MERIAM—DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 16, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. FRANCIS MERIAM to Miss H. B. Davis, both of Brooklyn.

SPADER—KILMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 17, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, WILLIAM P. SPADER to EMILY, daughter of the late A. P. Kilmer.

HOWLAND—FOX.—At Sandlake, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 17, in the Baptist Church, by Rev. W. W. Allen, Mr. HENRY T. HOWLAND, of Troy, to Miss JULIA A. FOX, of Sandlake.

DIED.

McFARLAND.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 21, JAMES McFARLAND, aged 44 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, C. [illegible] and John Gregory, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 280 8th av., corner of 23d st.

ELKINS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, THOMAS ELKINS, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Thomas McLelland, No. 328 2d av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NEILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, JOHN NEILSON, M. D., in the 82d year of his age.

Dr. Neilson was the oldest practitioner of medicine in this City, having studied with the elder Dr. Bodgers, and commenced the practice of his profession here sixty years ago.

KINGMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, at his residence, No. 290 East Broadway, HENRY W. KINGMAN, aged 38 years.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 20, of scarlet fever, WILSON BUGBEE, second child of Randolph and Catharine Merritt, aged 3 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, White Plains, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The cars leave Centre-st. Depot at 9¼ o'clock.

WEYMANS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 21, after a very brief illness, EUGENE HENRY, only child of Mrs. C. Elizabeth Weymans, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his mother's residence, No. 15 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

VAN ORDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 21, of apoplexy, HENRY S. VAN ORDEN, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of DeKalb-av. and Fleet-st., this day, (Monday,) 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 20, VAN PELT BENNETT PARKER, infant son of Rev. E. G. Parker (Pastor of Baptist Church, Southbridge, Mass.,) and Hester N. Parker.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Capt. V. Tilyou, No. 50 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 20, FREDERICK EDWARD, son of James S. and Augusta U. Bailey, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral at No. 30 Greene st., New-Haven, Conn., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, June 16, after a brief illness, Mr. ISAAC BROWN, in the 66th year of his age.

PALMER.—On First Day afternoon, June 21, of paralysis, ELIZA PALMER, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock A. M. on Third Day, 23d inst., from Friends' Meeting-house, in Westchester Village. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Union square at 8 A. M.

DICKINSON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, June 21, JAMES ARMOUR, eldest son of Henry and Catharine P. Dickinson, in the 10th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 217 West 21st-st., will be given in the paper of to-morrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

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IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
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Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & CO., Bankers, MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer-looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck, so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safe with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

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I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
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FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

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THAT JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANYTHING REQUIRED, at SHORT NOTICE, and in the very BEST STYLE, at REASONABLE PRICES.

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1858!—JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY, can furnish CALENDAR PLATES for 1858, containing FIVE calendars, complete, calculated for Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston and Texas, with calculations for ECLIPSES for all the principal cities and towns of the country, well adapted for Patent Medicine Pamphlets, and Almanacs of all kinds.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER SAFE.
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 12, 1857.
Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st., New-York.
GENTLEMEN: My store in this place was burned on the morning of the 7th inst. My books, papers and money were deposited in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and although exposed to an intense heat, (*my store being filled with drugs, paints and varnish*) delivered up the contents in perfect order. You will please ship to my address one of your No. 7 size,
And oblige yours, &c.,
W. FITCH CHANEY.
WILDER PATENT JUST RENEWED. So we are "still in the field" with the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, keeping a full assortment always on hand, secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
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Offer for the consideration of gentlemen an extensive assortment of
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS
of the finest quality and very desirable styles and shades, and an extensive variety of
STRAW HATS,
among which they mention the new and attractive
CONGRESS HAT,
a perfect zephyr, and exceedingly beautiful.

PROCLAMATION.
TO POLICEMEN,
MUNICIPAL AND METROPOLITAN.
On Thursday, [illegible], and every Thursday thereafter, you are ordered to proceed to the nearest newspaper dépôt and purchase a copy of THE POLICE GAZETTE, the better to enable you to discharge the duties of your position. In it you will find a full description of many notorious burglars, pickpockets, and thieves of all the different grades, with the localities they frequent, the manner in which they operate, &c. It also contains the life of VIDOCQ, showing how he became the great thief-catcher of the world. By order of
R. N. SEYMOUR,
Editor and Proprietor of the *National Police Gazette*.

CALENDARS FOR 1858.
1858.—CALENDARS for 1858 can be furnished for ALMANACS and PATENT MEDICINE pamphlets, by JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST.

TO COMMITTEES ON FIREWORKS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs purchasers for public display that orders cannot be taken after the 27th of June, in consequence of the numerous orders already received. All other kinds of FIREWORKS can be obtained as usual at JOLLEY & TIERS', No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 120 William-st. Address, as above, G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

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Entrance in 10th-st.
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NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 15 Centre-st., on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

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She will save money by it. The preserving receipts in this number are alone worth $5. It also contains a fashion plate with seven figures beautifully colored, and a slipper pattern printed in colors.
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"Grandfather's Watch," is a splendid line engraving.
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Fifty Embroidery for children's garments, morning dress, note book, chair cover, design for sofa cushion, bridal slipper patterns, all kinds of embroidery, the drawing master, commenced with engraving, cottage and plans, bouquet, bead-purse, bracelet, patch-work, mantilla from Brodie, point lace, collars and cuffs (new style), knitting and carving, and other engravings too numerous to mention. Full instructions in all kinds of needlework, and how to cut and contrive children's clothes.
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LOOK OUT!

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 231 Broadway, New-York.

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Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
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JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have dared to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
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No. 232 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 59 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

$5.—BOYS PRACTICALLY PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during July and August, to prepare students for Fall business. Those who enter this day will have a full commercial course at half price, and be qualified in writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, for any situation. Two $15 seats for a full commercial course vacant. Writing $5. Apply early for cheap seats.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A practical agency for supplying schools and families with teachers and governesses. Competent teachers wishing situations should address us immediately. Books, and school furniture and apparatus for sale.
SMITH & BOYD.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The Management would inform the public, that on Monday evening, June 22,
GENERAL WM. WALKER AND STAFF
will honor this establishment with their presence, on which occasion they will be accompanied by
DON FERMIN FERRER,
ex-President of Nicaragua, and those distinguished military heroes,
GENERALS HENNINGSEN AND CAZNEAU.
During the evening will be performed "The Nicaraguan Grand March," composed and dedicated to General Walker, by Thomas Baker, Esq.
Positively last time here of the celebrated play of
PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontanges..........Miss Laura Keene
Fouche, Minister of Police..........Mr. Burnett
Mons. Desmarets..........Mr. G. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, tableaux, dresses, &c.
On Tuesday evening, June 23, will be produced, first time in this country, the comedy of
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c. &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..........50 cents—Children..........Half price
MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of..........Bianco
The entertainments to conclude with
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the
CONTRABANDIST.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE ILLUSTRATED.
This exhibition will open on the first week of July in Boston, showing a life-like illustration and vividly portraying the
SUBLIME AND AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
prepared from sketches furnished by the late Dr. KANE and officers attached to the expedition under his command.
MR. WILLIAM MORTON,
the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, and interested in this Panorama, will deliver the lecture. Among the most interesting relics will be shown the boat Faith, Dr. Kane's Rifle, presents from Lady FRANKLIN, Esquimaux Dresses, and the only surviving Esquimaux Dog, "Etah."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
whose beautiful personations have been received with such enthusiasm both by the public and the press, will appear for the first time as
JULIA,
in Sheridan Knowles' play of the HUNCHBACK.
To render the performance as perfect and complete as possible, the management has the pleasure of announcing that an engagement has been effected with that celebrated actor MR. GEORGE JORDAN, who will make his first appearance at this theatre, on Monday evening, in the character of Sir Thomas Clifford.
The favorite farce of DR. DILWORTH will follow.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK
of the eminently successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
the popular delineators of Yankee and Irish character.
MONDAY,
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Ragged Pat..........Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Judy O'Trot..........Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, and five other characters, with songs and dances..........Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Mr. Wm. J. Florence as the..........Tragedian

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
MONDAY EVENING, June 22, Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer, and last night of the season, on which occasion will be given a great bill of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
YOUNG AMERICA in several Songs, Dances, &c.
GEORGE S. BUCKLEY in his LAUGHING CHORUS.
Mr. SEXTON in his ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Mr. C. HIFFERT in the SWEEP'S SONG, &c., &c.
Concluding with an
EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On THURSDAY, June 25,
BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA.

LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. DE LA GRANGE IN AMERICA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE will give her second and last
GRAND CONCERT,
which will positively be her last appearance in America, (as she sails in the steamer of the 24th inst.) on MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1857, at Niblo's Saloon.
Tickets for sale, and seats secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
Tickets, $1 each. No extra charge for secured seats.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 22,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of a
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Comedy of
MY AUNT.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.
PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.
PETE MORRIS respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 210 William-st., under the title of
PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES.
The richest, raciest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances—*verb sap*.
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and attentive waiters.
Pure Philadelphia Lager—sure.
PETE MORRIS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.—Benefit of C. W. CLARKE, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on which occasion Mr. George Jordon, Mr. Burke, T. B. Prendergast, C. H. Fox, B. Carroll, Bryant's Minstrels, and Miss Eliza Goldsmit, have kindly volunteered to appear. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock—the drama in 3 acts, and 5 tableaux, of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Songs, Dances, &c., and the popular farce of TRYING IT ON. Walsingham Potts, G. Jordon. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, first time of an original American drama, entitled the SYBIL'S CAVE, followed by the humorous afterpiece of LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. The new Saloon, so magnificently decorated, is open at all hours, and in it may be seen a collection of the most beautiful Illuminated Paintings, gotten up in Paris, especially for this establishment. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

A REGATTA WILL BE GIVEN BY MOSES MAGRATH, on MONDAY, June 29, at the foot of 36th-st., East River, open for all sail boats 30 feet long and under, the 1st prize in first class to be $50; 2d, a splendid silver cup; the 1st prize on second class, $25; 2d, to save entrance fee. Entrance fee for first class, $5; second class, $3. The race to be sailed in Kipp's Bay, between Blackwell's Island and 10th-st. buoy. All boats to contend for the different prizes to be entered one day before the race comes off.
MOSES MAGRATH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMING SMITH will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 20, leaving Spring-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON.
HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm.
P. STRACHAN,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.
MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our house.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, of remarkable style and action, in fine condition, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. 58 Great Jones-st.

CARRIAGES.—ONE ELEGANT TWO-SEAT extension-top Rockaway, with poles, one do. do. with shaft; one Prince Albert Phaeton. All new, City built. For sale low for cash, or approved City paper, 4 months. Apply to A. Y. VAN AMRINGE, No. 311 Centre-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER 100 SERvants, 20 excellent good cooks and washers and ironers; also, a good hotel or Summer house cooks, and several good, plain cooks, chambermaids, waiter girls, general house workers. The above will be found a first class selection of Catholic and Protestant servants, suitable for first class families in the City or country. Ladies in want of good help will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with servants that can give unexceptionable City reference for integrity and capability.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a place to cook, wash and iron; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; wages $7; City or Brooklyn; the other is 16; a neat sewer; a good nurse; will do up her work in the neatest manner; can read; the country or City; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $4; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as companion to a lady about to travel on the continent, in the capacity of lady's maid; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a place as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; can care a child from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener, a man of undoubted references; will be willing to make himself generally useful; is a careful driver and knows his duties well; and by a smart young boy to take care of a horse and cow and make garden; and objects it will be no objection to any distance. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT widow woman, with one child, an interesting boy of four years of age, and who has resided for several years in this country, desires a situation as housekeeper; is capable of filling any situation. Would prefer the country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Address M. N., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LITTLE GIRL 14 years old, to do light work, tend a baby, or make herself generally useful; sews nicely and is neat in her person, willing to go in the country; and would work for her board and clothes. Well recommended from her last place. Can be seen by applying to Mrs. MANNING, No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE STEADY WOman would like to obtain a situation with a family who are going to board in the country for the Summer; can wait on the lady and do plain sewing, or mind a child and do the washing; would be willing to go for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 60 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 143 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse and plain sewing; understands the care of children, or chambermaid; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A WOMAN WANTS A CHILD TO wet nurse, at her own house, having a fresh breast of milk; has lost her own child. Apply at No. 294 West 28th st., between 10th and 11th-avs. She has the best of references.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTEStant girls, for housework and chamberwork; have good City references, no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN, THIRTY-FIVE YEARS old, about to visit Europe, and intending to travel in England, Ireland, Scotland, and on the Continent, would like to take charge of some kind of business, as agent for other parties, or, if agreeable, would, take an interest in such business; can give all proper satisfaction as to capacity, integrity, and experience in business matters; the only object being to obtain business that would help pay expenses and form acquaintances. Address S. H. W., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 11 sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBbing-house requires a salesman who can influence a short-time and prompt-paying trade. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 718 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. He must be practically acquainted with the business, and will not be expected to introduce trade. Address Box No. 2,596 Post-Office in hand-writing of applicant, with name, age and reference.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO GO A short distance in the country, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of references required. Apply at No. 67 Washington-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CASHIER IN A RESTaurant. None need apply without they are perfectly acquainted with the business. Address Z. Z., box 2,962.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY, AT NO. 45 Greene-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS AT NO. 149 Grand-st. Excellent situations now ready.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH PROFESSOR.—A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from France, where he was a Professor of the French University, provided with diplomas and testimonials, wishes to obtain in the City or the country a situation as French teacher. He is also thoroughly acquainted with the German language. Best City references. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,407.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room and parlor, with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentlemen and their wives; house first class, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly situated near 4th av. Address E. C. R., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is first-class, and has just been renewed for the present occupant. The situation unsurpassed for a Summer residence.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or a small family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family by applying at No. 21 South Oxford-st., near the Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 73 2d-av.

NOTICE TO PERSONS LOOKING FOR ROOMS.—A young English widow lady whose family consists of herself and servant only, occupying a small and convenient house below Canal-st. and near Broadway, having more room than she requires, would be pleased to make arrangements with a party who would be willing to pay for all the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet, and genteel home. It is hoped that none will answer this who are not willing to pay liberally for the above accommodations. For full particulars address, for one week, Mrs. M. A. W., Broadway Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

THE LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE.—This house, the universal favorite of visitors at this delightful resort, and of the traveling public, has already opened for the season. Its picturesque grounds have been enlarged and beautifully improved, and every effort made by the proprietor for the increase of that patronage which the location demands, and which he hopes his improvements and numerous friends will continue to insure.
JOHN F. SHERRILL.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time.
D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—FIVE PAIRS HORIZONTAL ENGINES—second-hand—varying from 10 to 140 horse-power a pair.
One VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 160 horse-power, second-hand.
Ten HORIZONTAL ENGINES, second-hand, varying from 5 to 60 horse-power each.
One BEAM ENGINE for Steamboat, 48-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.
One INCLINED STEAMBOAT ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A HOTEL AND SUMMER RETREAT.—The finest place on this island. It embraces about 18 lots of ground of a beautiful grade, and commodious house and outbuildings, and is filled with noble forest trees of rare size. It has all the comforts of the City, and yet combining all the delights of a country residence. It presents great attractions for immediate use, and the assurance of future value of the highest character. For a private institution, boarding-school, or any other establishment requiring great healthiness, with City comforts, it is unrivaled in New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av. and 4 on 44th-st. Also, 6 lots north side 45th-st., 100 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 3 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 48th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD place in the country, two small first-class four story brown-stone houses, high basements and under-cellars, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to or address JAMES M. STARR, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 18th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE WATER POWER on Bronx River with one or more acres of land, at Depot of Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DOCK PROPERTY AND VARIOUS houses in the city of Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, out-houses, and several acres of land, on the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; also, a coal yard, in Brooklyn, near a ferry. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 278 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 20 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (ENGlish basement) No. 178 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24⅓ × 40 feet, lot 100 feet deep; rent $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 16 LAmartine place, opposite Lamartine Park, 29th st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or to H. P. SEWALL, No. 70 South-st.

TO LET—WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5th av., a large brown-stone 1st class 4-story house, furnished; has all the modern improvements.
JOHN BRAINERD, Wall st. ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OF A MODerate size, with every convenience and in a pleasant part of the City. To let for the Summer or longer if desired. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A small house in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the Ferry. Address Box 568, Post-Office, stating rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A WELL-FINISHED AND ELEGANT country house for sale cheap; situated in Westchester County, within one-half mile of a railroad depot, and 45 minutes ride by train from the City. The house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, having baths, &c., and commanding a very fine view. A sufficient quantity of land will be sold with the house to meet the wishes of the purchaser. Also a farm in the same neighborhood, of 100 acres, beautifully situated and easy of access. The land good and nearly all under cultivation, and possessing superior advantages as a location for a gentleman's country seat. Apply to H. B. MILLER, No. 54 William-st., room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 12 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 42d-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depôt, on Long Island Sound, with three or more acres of land, well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 60 feet square, with a wing 20 by 45, a stable, &c., and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 8½ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with all the modern improvements, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing; will be sold at a low price, and on advantageous terms, as the owner designs leaving the country. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st., Flushing, L. I., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the Real Estate Office, opposite the depôt, at Flushing, or to C. FOWLER, No. 206 Fourth-st., Williamsburg. Possession given immediately.

A SUMMER HOME—NEAR NEW HAMBURGH, on the Hudson River, 70 miles from the City; good board, rooms large and airy, fruit abundant, vegetables fresh, water soft, and scenery beautiful. For information inquire at No. 368 Broadway, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, provided the person leasing would purchase the moveables that are on the place; or the house might be let for the summer months furnished. Apply at No. 104 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and six or more acres of land, pleasantly situated near the village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A large house, fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, about three acres of high land, choice fruit, and garden planted, large barn and gardener's house, situated on Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A PLEASANT country residence situated in the town of Fairfield, Conn., within five minutes walk of the New York and New Haven depot. Terms moderate. House partly furnished. Apply to ISAAC JENNINGS, No. 240 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises to J. K. UNDERHILL.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE—TWO LARGE cottages, with gardens, and one or more acres of land, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad depot, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. [illegible] Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting a y the principal cities of the Eastern States.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 20 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 13 acres is wood-land, 5 acres of meadow, a house grove on the north and south side of the house. Also about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 96 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depot at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN R. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—375 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 230 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchards, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to A. H. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 205 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 234 Washington-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN DUTCHess County, N. Y., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and adjacent country. The farm is well stocked, and with a promising crop of all kinds, such as oats, wheat, rye, corn, &c. The party owning, having more landed property than he wants, will sell or exchange this at a very reasonable rate. There are, in all, about 100 acres of as productive land as could be desired. As a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Address or call at the offices of SWEENY'S Hotel, corner of Duane and Chatham sts. No agents need apply.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty groves, with handsome cottage, containing 17 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, an abundance of fruit, in great variety, and several thousand locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair. The fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements also for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE PETTIBONE against BARMON K. ROOT, et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 26th day of June, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer:
All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of Nicholas Bayard, deceased, by lot number twelve hundred and eight (1208), bounded westerly in front by Broadway, northerly by lot number twelve hundred and seven (1207), easterly by ground now or late belonging to Charles M. Graham, and southerly by lot number twelve hundred and nine (1209), containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, being the property commonly known as number five hundred and twelve (512) Broadway, in the City of New-York.
Dated New-York, June 2, 1857.
JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.
R. GOODMAN, Pl'ff's Att'y.
je10 1at.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK, Administrators.
my21-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 50 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 8, 1857.
FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1856.
ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR,
d29-law6mM* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 21 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, Executors.
je8 law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Bristed, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.
WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 Poplar street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.
d23-law6mM* MARY ELING, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.
ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.
f16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 243 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 25th day of April, 1857.
ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH S. B. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 395 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1857.
ja19-law6mM* WILLIAM S. HAWS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LE FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 7, 1857. ANN LE FORGE, Executrix.
mh9-law6mM*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 664 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers! Beware of counterfeits.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned Commissioners, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, that they have duly organized, and that the provisions and requirements of the said law, and the penalty therein specified, will be strictly enforced. Complaints for violations of the law may be made to the Commissioners at their Office, No. 60 South street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., daily. All ship owners, consignees, masters of sailing vessels and steamboats, owners and lessees of piers, lightermen, boatmen, and all other persons are hereby notified, that the said law prohibits, under the penalties hereinafter specified, the doing of any of the following named acts, viz:
1. Throwing, or causing to be thrown, into the waters of the port, New Bruyten Duyvel Creek, on Hudson River, to Sandy Hook, on the North River, or in the Bay [illegible] any cinders or ashes, under penalty of $25 for every offence.
2. Throwing any ballast, rubbish, cinders or ashes, [illegible] (except when the same be discharged into [illegible]), under penalty of $5 for every cubic yard of material so thrown out.
3. [illegible] any stone, earth, ballast [illegible] into the docks or slips, or depositing any dirt or rubbish on any pier, under penalty of [illegible].
4. Taking on board or discharging from any vessel, ballast, coal, cinders, stone, brick, tiles, dyewood or any loose matter, unless canvas, mats or cloth are fastened between the vessel and the wharf, so as to prevent any such material from falling into the water; or landing any such material unless the same be placed at least ten feet from the edge of the pier or bulkhead, under penalty of [illegible].
5. Throwing from land, or any vessel, or any pier, any merchandise of over 50 pounds weight from a vessel to a pier without adequate protection to the planking of the pier, under penalty of $5 for every offence; or dragging iron or dragging over any pier any merchandise or blocks of stone, except on carts, rollers, wheel carriages or sleds, under penalty of $5 for each offence.
6. Depositing any sand, mud or other material dredged or excavated from any slip, basin or shoal, except in some place above high water mark or within a bulkhead for filling in or some place to be approved by the Commissioners, under penalty of $5 for every cubic yard removed.
7. Encumbering any pier or bulkhead with merchandise for more than twenty-four hours, under penalty of having the same removed and stored and paying a sum equal to double the amount of the expenses of removal together with charges for storage to be paid by the owner of such merchandise, or if the merchandise is not of sufficient value to pay the expense of removal and storage, then to be removed and stored at the expense of the owner, consignee or master of the vessel from which it has been discharged.
8. Neglect or refusal on the part of the owner or lessee of any pier or bulkhead to keep the same clean and in good repair, or neglect or refusal after notice, to clean and repair the same, under penalty of having the same cleaned and repaired by the Commissioners at the expense of such owner or lessee.
9. Mooring any vessel to any buoy or beacon placed in the harbor by the U. S. Light-House Board, or hanging on with any boat or vessel to such buoy or beacon, under penalty of $50 for every offence; or wilfully removing any such buoy or beacon, under penalty of indictment and punishment for a misdemeanor, and fine of $250 for every offence.
10. Erecting or driving (except where now permitted by law) any fishing poles where the water is more than six feet deep at mean low tide, under penalty of $5 for every pole.
11. Neglect or refusal on the part of the owner of any Lighter engaged exclusively in the business of lightering in the port of New-York, to cause the name and place of business of one of the owners thereof to be painted, in letters at least three inches long, on the sides of the lighter, under penalty of $5 for every offence, and the further penalty of $10 for every week during which the owner shall neglect to cause the name to be so painted.
The Harbor Master and Pilots of this port are hereby notified and required to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the 15th sections of the aforesaid act, which is as follows:
SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Harbor Masters and Pilots of the port of New-York to report to said Commissioners all violations of this act which may come to the knowledge of said Harbor Masters or Pilots, or which may be made known to them by complaint or otherwise.
Copies of the law may be had on application at the office No. 60 South st.
New-York, June 17, 1857.
RUSSELL STURGIS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
E. E. MORGAN. Commissioners, &c.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, April 20, 1857.
TAXES—TAX NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes, and [illegible] the same will be open for inspection [illegible] of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st. (New Court House) from the 20th day of May to the 24th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
F. F. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 18, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 18, the ordinance respecting Dogs found running loose or at large in any of the streets of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of fifty cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the pound, on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the certificate of the Pound-Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 8, 1857.
NOTICE.—IMPORTERS HAVING GOODS IN bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption, on or immediately after the 1st of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date or at any time after this notice, in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for passing the entries completed. (Signed) HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	[illegible]	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	[illegible]	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	[illegible]	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	[illegible]	Alfred Pluckett,
John Caswell,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. [illegible],	[illegible] Hogues,	Joannes Gourd,
[illegible],	Geo. S. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S. Van Duser,	Robert Hogan,
[illegible],	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles R. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Boonange,	William Pardon,
F. J. Bosbach,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Gregory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Parmenus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insure property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. R. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David R. Kesler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.
Capital..........$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857..........125,500
Total..........$325,500
This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. Lewis, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION.—To be sold at public sale for cash, by H. F. Leeds, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ A. M., from the large five-story private dwelling-house No. 116 West 14th-st. On account of the great quantity and variety of goods contained in the house, it is necessary that purchasers should be punctual in their attendance. The contents are, in part, as follows: Rosewood secretary and etagere, plate front; centre tables, quartette, French work-tables, reception chairs, corner stands and corner etageres, Elizabethan and antique bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, tête-à-têtes, richly covered parlor suites, &c., all being in solid moulded rosewood; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, &c., in suits, consisting of English, Wilton, velvet and tapestry, Brussels do., ingrain, Brussels, and Venetian stair do.; velvet and tufted rugs, Adelaide and cocoa mats, decorations, oil-paintings, a fine collection and pleasing subjects; vases and candelabra of Dresden and Sevres porcelain; richly painted Parian figures, fancy colognes, artificial flowers and vases, French pier and oval glasses, brocatel and lace window drapery, gilt-bordered window shades, candelabras, gas chandeliers, inlaid Gothic, alabaster and fancy do., recently colored 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, of the finest tone; bedding, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, palliasses, sheets, counterpanes, blankets, toilet sets, &c., crockery and glassware, dinner sets, cut and colored wines and Bohemian cut decanters, sets, &c., silver-plated salvers, tea services, castors, cake baskets, forks, spoons, napkin rings, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 22, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st mortgage, [illegible] Bonds.
4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, [illegible] Bonds.
1,000 Galo and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
1,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds. [illegible]
200 shares [illegible] Co., Norwich, Conn. [illegible] each
100 shares [illegible] Co. $10 each
120 shares Chatham Bank $25 each
25 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. $100 each
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. $10 each
20 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. [illegible] each
Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 25. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. Scott, Auctioneer.

AWAY TO THE COUNTRY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CITY ADVANTAGES.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the beautiful "Brokaw Cottage," at Claremont, 3 miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road. This cottage and out-buildings were erected three years ago by the late Alderman Brokaw for his own use, of best material and workmanship, marble mantels, hard-finished walls, &c. The carriage-house and stables are nicely finished and roomy. The property contains about two acres of ground, the most elevated on Bergen heights, over 90 feet above tide water. The view is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Narrows, Highlands, &c. Water good, and health of location unexceptionable. [illegible] Stages from Jersey City ferry to Bergen Point pass the premises hourly. Possession given immediately. Will be sold on the premises by D. SCOTT, auctioneer. The house will be open for inspection during the day on Monday, 22d inst.; also, on day of sale. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of D. SCOTT, auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or BENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st., New-York.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

THE BONAPARTE ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the extensive park and grounds of Prince Murat, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New-Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three-story wing and regular [illegible], has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New-York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, rendering it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired.—Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New-York.

J. Smith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—J. SMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 22, at 10½ o'clock, the fine furniture in the 4-story dwelling in Street, between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of a fine assortment of splendid suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocatel, one splendid suite of nine pieces in silk plush, two large etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs, marble centre, large rosewood secretary bookcase, cost $100, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., [illegible], paintings, parlor ornaments, solid rosewood [illegible] with statuary tops, Gothic rosewood bedsteads, bedsteads and washstands to match, 20 [illegible], rosewood suites in hair-cloth, [illegible] chairs, mahogany sofas, sofa beds, oak and walnut extension tables, pillars and bottoms; marble top hat-stand, dinner and tea sets of French China, with a large lot of common crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to advertisement.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.—TO-MORROW, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 9 Ashland-place, Perry-st., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Linderman & Son, parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, parlor do., marble-top centre and pier tables, English tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain carpets, hair do., hall oil-cloths, hall stand and chairs, oil paintings, a part of which are very valuable, paintings by well-known artists, lace curtains and shades, dining-room furniture, extension-table, chairs, side-table, sofa, China, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, chairs, ottomans, tables, toilet sets, mirrors, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., a large variety of kitchen articles, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

Daniel S. Houge, Auctioneer. Office No. 15 Park-row.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three full suites in brocade, made to order, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, arm and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly vases and ornaments, with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. For full particulars of which, see Herald of Monday. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were bought by him direct from France in the year 1846. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Ostade, F. Liberve, Asselyn, A. Veronese, Holbein, C. Dolci, P. Wouwerman, Rivera, D. Heene, Van Dalen, Lombardini, D. Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 20 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. The Paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

M. B. Butler, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JOHN QUINN, deceased, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York. The following property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to adjournment, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock noon; 4 lots of land on the northerly side of 41st-st., commencing 300 feet West of the 9th-av., each lot being 25 feet wide, and half the block (98 feet 9 inches) in depth. There are no improvements on the premises. The terms of sale made known on day of sale, or on application to JOHN QUINN, } ELLEN QUINN, } Administrator. Or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 371 Broadway.

[illegible] Morrell, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.—THE LEASE of basement, 25 feet deep, of No. 387 Broadway, under Gilsey's cigar store, then the fixtures, which are very handsome, can be removed and put up anywhere with but injury to building or fixtures; also, a long French plate mirror, cost over $100; the tables; also sign, cost $100; bar-counter, with rear counter cupboard, &c.; also, oyster counter. All the gas fixtures will be sold with lease. The rear of basement fitted for shooting gallery, and doing good business. The front restaurant cannot fail but make money in right management.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau st., a large powerful bay horse, about 16½ hands high, 6½ years old, sound and kind in harness and a good traveler, sold for want of use.

Also, a Brougham rockaway in good order, very little used, with pole and shaft, built by Miner & Stevens. Also a stylish iron-gray horse, 6 years old and warranted, entirely sound and kind, 15½ hands high. Such a horse as any gentleman would like to own.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire furniture of a genteel family removing to the country, at No. 122 West 28th-st., embracing rosewood piano forte, mahogany and walnut chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture, beds and mattresses, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, &c., together with a fine lot of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence, and worthy the attention of families and dealers. Deposits required.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA, AT auction, by J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer. TUESDAY, June 23, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of all kinds; white granite, blue and common ware, just received from ship; also China, glass, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., A brown horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old, sold as the owner has no further use for him.

Also, a new yellow running-geared trotting wagon, made by one of the best City makers, and only used twice.

AUCTION SALES.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY, belonging to the Association of the Jersey Company and others. Sixty lots in blocks, C. to I., fronting on and extending 150 feet east from Hudson-st., will be sold at Public Auction in Jersey City on WEDNESDAY the 24th June, 1857, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The street is regulated and paved, and sewers built. The sale will take place on the steps of the Jersey City Insurance Company, corner of Hudson and Montgomery sts. The remainder of the property in said blocks, and which may not then be sold, will be for sale or leased at the agency of J. R. THOMPSON, in said building, or on application to LEWIS ATTERBURY, Treasurer of the Associates. Terms of sale 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee $5 per lot on the day of sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for five years, at 7 per cent. interest at the option of the purchaser. Balance on the 1st of July next, when deeds will be delivered. If the purchaser stipulate for immediate improvements a larger amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions as to nuisances, and with a fire limit clause.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Jersey City, May 21, 1857.
D. S. GREGORY,
J. D. JACKSON,
[illegible] GRIFFITH,
JOHN ACKEN,
Executive Committee.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of France, Holland, Portugal, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, [illegible], Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden. Also on Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c. Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 30 William-st.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., }
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

Metropolitan Bank, New-York, May 19, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 5th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1867, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 30th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer; } Commissioners of Sinking Fund
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company. } Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.
Boston, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

Continental Bank, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Mineral Point Railroad Company, }
Office No. 22 William-st. }

THE JULY INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING securities of the Company, viz.:
Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Bonds of Iowa County issued to and endorsed by the Mineral Point R. R. Co., will be paid on and after the 1st of July next on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 6 inclusive.
New-York, June 20, 1857.

Office of the Watertown and Madison R. R. Co., }
No. 19½ Exchange-place, New-York, June 15, 1857. }

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office.
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.
By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,681 Post-Office.

$5,500, $2,500, $1,500, $1,500.—THESE sums to lend on New-York vacant lots, $12,000, in one or two sums, to lend on Brooklyn vacant lots. Also various sums to lend on improved property only. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 36 Wall-st.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 6 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 26 William-st., New-York. References—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

KEOKUK CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS on the above bonds due in New-York, 1st prox., will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

Office La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Co., Milwaukee, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of the Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this Company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New-York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was voted:

That a dividend of five per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company at Boston or New-York, at the close of business on the twentieth day of the present month, and on the first day of August next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company in London, at the close of business on the first day of July next.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the city of New-York, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY; to holders of stock registered in the city of London, at the Union Bank of London; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
Boston, June 16, 1857.
The Transfer Books at the New-York Agency will close on the 20th instant, and open on the 2d July.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Building, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

Office of the Eureka Mining Company, }
New-York, June 16, 1857. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board.
JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from and including the 23d inst., until that date.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, June 18, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 327 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., June 3, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Atlantic Bank, New-York, June 9, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGS, } CHAS. MILES, } Vice Prest's.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option, of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1857.—The second installment of twenty-five dollars on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 1st July next. The prepayment of the three remaining installments, adding interest from 1st February last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend. By order of the Board. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER A. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVERWARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. N. Squire. T. D. Lander.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave 26th-st., corner of White and Centre-sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 5, and 10:40 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, 12 M. $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:
Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¼, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¼, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, via Bay Ridge at 8¾ and 10½, A. M., 12½, 2½, 4½, and 6½, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.
Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 25; 100 tickets, $4 50.
Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	3 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Cauldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings—Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 3s.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburg 7½.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1¼, 4¼, 6¼ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10¼ A. M., 3, 5¼ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 5 cents.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 23d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,215 tons, Windsor Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODYEAR, L. ELLIOT, No. 108 [illegible]-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 7 and 786 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23 ... 1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Abel, 3,261 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. [illegible], 2,000 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. Brunson, 2,811 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. Burrows, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The COLUMBIA will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on the 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin ... $130 | Second cabin ... $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,951 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. I. FRANTZEN, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 20 North River. Rates of passage, including provisions:
In First Cabin ... $90 | In Third Cabin ... $35
In Second Cabin ... $55 |
This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In First Cabin ... $100 | In Third Cabin ... $40
In Second Cabin ... 60 | In Steerage ... 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CANADA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 9½ and 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 8th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The magnificent steamship ———, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and fast going steamship ———, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, July 4.

The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. Johns River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday.

Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31. To Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—THE Tangas Coolack Coal Company of Pennsylvania having nearly completed their Railroad, is now prepared to contract for the delivery of their Bituminous Coal for Gas, Blacksmith, Steam and Domestic uses. This Coal has been practically tested for Gas, is free from sulphur, and the quality proved to be satisfactory. It has been found to be well adapted to all purposes for which Bituminous Coal is required. For terms and further information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st., Rooms Nos. 14 and 15. ALFRED ASHFIELD.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 20 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-prepared playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated alterative upon the vital fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of diseases of the skin have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for [illegible] arising from impurities of the blood. [illegible] the facts of its healing operations, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhea, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases of the urinary organs, and impotence in the NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, &c., whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. [illegible]

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU [illegible]

[illegible]

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard medical works.

[illegible]

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. [illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. [illegible] Patent Office of England, the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna. [illegible]

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 107 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 and from 5 to 9 o'clock [illegible].

TRIESEMAR No. 1 [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2 [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 3 [illegible]

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. B. No. 107 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carmichael and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases of the urinary, seminal and sexual organs,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 13 Bleecker-st. [illegible]

[illegible] and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON [illegible]

[illegible]
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, [illegible]. To be had of the author, who may be consulted daily, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal [illegible] but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp DR. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. DR. WARD hereby offers a reward of [illegible] to any physician who can cure private diseases with equal uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on DR. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by DR. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The female's infallible monthly restorative, mailed free, with full directions on receipt of $1. Address DR. DUBOIS, No. 69 (sixty-nine) West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a [illegible] DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions, or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 186 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1, and after 6, o'clock.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, 584 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGERMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 366 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAVEMEYER & MOLLER'S
PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR.
A superior quality of Loaf Sugar cut by a Patented machine into square pieces of convenient size FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE, and free from the fine sugar found mixed with the ordinary crushed; put up in bbls. of about 170 lbs. and half-bbls. of 90 lbs. For sale by the principal wholesale and retail grocers in all parts of the City and country, or with the several other varieties of refined sugar, at our office, No. 90 Wall-st.
HAVEMEYER & MOLLER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Harbor Masters.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 20. *Spencer S. Benedict vs. Edward Holley.*—Some four weeks since, on the affidavit of the plaintiff in this case, setting forth that the defendant, who was a Dock Master [illegible] an order of arrest [illegible] was granted [illegible]. Since then the parties [illegible] have agreed upon the following case, to be submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court without argument, in pursuance of section 372 of the code of procedure:

Facts to be submitted to the Supreme Court as agreed upon by the parties to action:

Spencer S. Benedict and others were before the [illegible] day of May, 1857, appointed Harbor Masters of New-York, and duly qualified and entered upon their duties as such on the 30th day of April, 1857; in the [illegible] district, Benedict was [illegible] the City from Market-street [illegible] of New-York City, which [illegible] the wharf [illegible] mentioned. [illegible] Pier No. [illegible], East River belongs to the City of New-York, and is by them leased to the present [illegible].

That Edward Holley was duly appointed Dock Master for the First Ward of New-York, which [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Holley, Richard [illegible]

[illegible]

Gas [illegible]

[illegible] the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. E. W[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] most complete, cheap, staple [illegible] And efficient gas machine, Adapted [illegible] to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, [illegible] colleges, factories, founderies, [illegible] watering-places, &c. &c.

As well as towns and villages [illegible] In operation.

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.—The subscribers continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very [illegible] and have the approval of [illegible]. They have been thoroughly tested, and have never failed to afford complete protection from lightning. Circulars and further information given [illegible] application to A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

[illegible] In [illegible] SARSAPARILLA are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens [illegible] infected blood. In diseases of the [illegible] Scrofula, Dropsy, and all eruptions, the curative effect [illegible]. Sold by A. B. [illegible] & Co., wholesale druggists, No. [illegible] [illegible] New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sold by all druggists [illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The [illegible] fashionable world have never glanced over a display of Summer millinery embracing a greater amount of elegant novelties than will be found at WILDE's extensive warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. Paris and American taste present their claims side by side in assortments of Summer bonnets, [illegible] caps and coiffures, together with every variety of millinery goods.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"BONAPARTE, or the Siege of Moscow," is the title of a new historical spectacle by C. W. TAYLOR, which is to be produced in great splendor at Purdy's National Theatre to-night. It has been a long time in preparation and is expected to outrival anything of the kind ever produced on those boards. The pantomime of "A School in an Uproar," and the comedy of "My Aunt" will be performed with it.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY's Pills must eventually banish mineral [illegible] from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from [illegible] to [illegible]. Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to [illegible], all other qualities equally low. Also, [illegible] good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. [illegible] Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

We would invite the attention of capitalists to the sale, by MULLER & Co., in the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, of the large valuable lot and store, Nos. 161 and 163 Broad-street. A more desirable location for a wholesale grocer cannot be found in the City.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an [illegible] THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC trouble, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LICENSES IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Following is a list of licenses granted by the Board of Commissioners of Excise in and for the County of Suffolk, at their meetings held at Riverhead on the 27th and 28th of May and 8th and 9th of June:

Huntington.—Inn-keepers—Gilbert Akerly, Francis Olmstead, Abram W. Hudson, George S. Walters, William S. Hudson, Phebe A. Seaman, Stephen C. Rogers, Nathan E. Bassett, William B. Watson. Store-keeper—Ezra W. Seaman.

Riverhead.—Inn-keeper—John Corwin.

Islip.—Inn-keepers—Richard Higbee, Elizabeth H. Seedleand[?] Store-keepers—Elbert P. Duryea, Samuel P. Green.

Smithtown.—Inn-keeper—Lyman Wheeler. Store-keeper—Claudius Cornish.

Brookhaven.—Inn-keepers—Austin Roe, Sarah J. Hendrickson, Moses H. Akerly, Townsend V. Ketcham, Joel D. Norton, Jacob F. Arthur. Store-keepers—Carlton, Jayne & Co.; William & John E. Roe, Rogers Robinson, William Penny, Walter Jones, Jr.; Shepard S. Jones. Druggist—Sidney S. Norton.

Southampton.—Inn-keepers—Alfred Oakly, George Seaman, Elijah H. Payne, John C. King. Store-keepers—Stephen B. French, Charles J. Conklin, Thomas H. Eldridge, Thomas Brown, Benjamin F. Rogers. Druggist—William Buck.

East Hampton.—Store-keeper—James E. Smith.

Southold.—Inn-keepers—John Clark, Stephen P. Conklin, L. O. Richardson, John Shirley, William M. Betts, Abram Brower. Druggists—George H. Corwin, David F. Brown.

Whole amount received by the Excise Commissioners for licenses granted May 27 and 28, June 8 and 9, $1,[illegible].

A SINGULAR CASE.—An application has recently been made to the Surrogate of Brooklyn by HANNAH E. MILLSPAUGH, to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her father, THOMAS NORRIS, in place of CATHARINE D. NORRIS, who represents herself as the wife of deceased. The difficulty arises in the fact that deceased had [illegible] the mother of the applicant [illegible] and took up with the second Mrs. NORRIS, who also claims to have been legally united to him. The only question is as to the legitimacy of the applicant, and after a partial examination of the case, the Surrogate suggested that as the circumstances were unpleasantly [illegible] proved, the parties make some amicable arrangement, and with this view the case was adjourned. There is only about $3,600 worth of property involved.

DROWNED.—A lad named BRADLEY ST. JOHN STEBBINS, aged 11 years, and the only son of a widow living in Bridge-street near Johnson, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Clinton avenue on Saturday afternoon. Upon hearing of the accident, Officer JOSEPH EVANS hastened to the spot, but was too late to rescue him; he, however, dove down and brought up the lifeless body of the lad, which was lying upon the bottom ten feet from the dock. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and the body was taken home to his mother.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon last, a young son of Mr. WALTERS, grocer, on North First, near Seventh street, Brooklyn, was run over by one of the Calvary Cemetery omnibuses, on North Second-street, and almost instantly killed. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

A CONSTABLE IN THE JUG.—Early yesterday morning a posse of police, under the direction of the Mayor, made a descent upon a gambling den in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, and succeeded in capturing the keeper of the place and five other persons, one of whom was a Mr. LADLEY, elected to the office of Constable by the people of that Ward.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A man named THOMAS BROWN was arrested in Wistlands, Saturday, on a warrant in which he is charged with attempting to perpetrate a gross outrage upon the person of a girl only nine years of age. The accused has been committed to the Kings County Jail, in Brooklyn, for examination.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of a sailor found a few days ago in the [illegible] at the foot of [illegible] street, Brooklyn, from papers found on the body, is supposed to be that of BENJAMIN B. [illegible], of [illegible]ford, Maine. Further information can be obtained by applying to Coroner [illegible], Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board has granted 330 licenses. They have now on hand 150 applications not considered. They can hold but one more session.

Mr. DENT, who keeps a saloon on High-street, Brooklyn, was arrested, yesterday, by the First-District Police, for selling liquor on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 20.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87½	150	Hud. River R. R.	21
2,000	Virginia 6s	93½	300	Harlem R. R.	9¾
7,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	100	do ...b3	9¾
3,000	Erie R. Cn bs. '71	71	300	do	9½
1,000	do	72	300	do ...s3	9½
3,000	Erie R. Con. bs '63	81	600	do	9¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	98¾	700	do	10
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	58	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	21
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	97	200	do	21
5,000	do	96⅞	7	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	91½
5,000	do	96⅝	10	do	91½
3,000	Ill. F'd bs. wt. p.	94½	600	do	90¾
35	Ill. Cen. Rights	130½	10	do ...b30	91¾
6	American Ex. Bank	111	1950	Reading R. R.	71
5	Ohio Life & T. Co.	111	500	do ...s15	70¾
100	Canton Company	19	333	do ...b60	71½
100	do ...b60	19½	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90
22	Penn. Coal Co.	93¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	45
250	Clev. & Pitts. R. R. s60	40	150	do	44¾
200	do ...s60	40	340	do	44¼
100	do ...b3	40¼	100	do ...s10	44¾
100	do ...s30	40¾	750	do ...s10	44
50	do	40¾	668	do	44
450	N. Y. C. R. R. ...s30	81½	216	M. S. & N. I. pref. st.	80¾
100	do ...s10	82	10	do	80¾
100	do ...b60	82½	250	Illinois Central R. R.	134
50	do ...b40	83¼	350	do	133½
100	do	82¼	200	do ...s60	131
250	do	82	300	do ...s30	130
100	do ...b60	82¾	100	do	131
200	do ...c	82	200	do	130
200	do	82¼	100	do ...c	132¼
100	do	82	100	do	132
50	do ...s30	81	150	do ...s30	133
200	do ...b60	82½	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	103
340	Erie Railroad	30½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s30	89
200	do	30½	15	do	89½
200	do ...c	30¼	100	do ...b60	89¾
300	do	30¼	1830	C. & To. R. R.	57¾
300	do	30	410	do	57¼
400	do ...s10	30	200	do	57¾
100	do ...b30	30½	300	do	57¼
100	do	30½	400	do	57
100	do	30	100	do	57
100	do ...s30	30	500	do ...s30	57
100	do ...c	30¼	500	do ...s30	57¼
100	do	30½	100	do ...b60	57½
100	do ...b60	30½	50	Wis. L. S. R. R.	57
100	do ...s10	30¾	70	La. C. & Mil. R. R.	69
200	do ...s10	30½	11	do	67½
100	do	30¼	40	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	117
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17	25	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	76

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87	310	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43
2,000	Mo. State 6s ...b3	83½	300	do ...s30	43½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	16¾	300	do	43
50	do	16¾	300	M. So. & N. I. R. p. sk.	80
100	do	16½	20	La Cr. & Mil. R. ex. d.	61
500	Harlem R. R. ...s3	9½	100	do ...s30	60
300	do	9½	100	do ...b30	60
50	N. Y. Cent. R. ...s3	81½	150	Erie Railroad ...s10	30
200	do ...s60	81	100	do	30
150	do	81½	100	Reading Railroad	70¾
100	do ...s10	81½	100	Ill. Cen. R. s60 ex d.	126

MONDAY, June 22—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, was again characterized by a large export of Bullion, the steamers *Vanderbilt* for Havre, and the *Atlantic* for Liverpool, having carried out on Saturday $1,897,927, in addition to which $850,000 was forwarded to Boston for shipment, and $187,462 shipped to the West Indies. The Sub-Treasury balance was further reduced during the week $276,715, the balance on Saturday afternoon standing $11,472,589 against $11,749,304 at the close of the previous week. There was no income of Gold beyond the usual receipts through the interior exchanges, which continue to rule in favor of this city. The apparent difference growing out of the various Specie movements of the week, against the Bank reserve, is $2,608,674, but as the week probably opened with a reserve considerably above the declared average of the previous week ($11,974,879), and as the heaviest outgo was on Saturday. The average to be made up this afternoon is not likely to prove a very unfavorable one. The export demand of the week upon which we are just entering will be nearly, if not quite balanced by the California packet of the 5th of June, now in her nineteenth day out. While the amount of the export of last week was enhanced by the continued ease in the Money Market, the movement itself, in connection with the previous transhipments, was not without its influence on the Foreign Exchanges, which fell on Friday to 109⅝ for leading bills on London. This declining tendency in Exchange and a gradual, though as yet not very marked inclination to dearer rates for money, are calculated to lesson the movement of Bullion, though it may not be sensibly checked until money gets to be worth 10@12 ₱ cent. in the open market instead of 7@9 as at present. Whether the higher rates are soon to rule, or not, will according to the prevailing opinion among the bankers in the Street, depend on the complexion of the financial news from Europe. Thus far there has been considerable disappointment, on both sides, at the slow progress of improvement in Paris and London, and the disposition among prudent business people in the Foreign Trade is, to move with caution, until a more decided change is felt. The Banking interest here have not hesitated to contribute the largest sums in Bullion that can be spared to the two markets on the other side, to bring about their desired relief, and nothing could speak louder, for the financial credit of the United States, than the fact that the ports of New-York and Boston will have shipped *over eighteen millions in Bullion, in May and June*, without disturbance to the market for Money, or lessening materially the accustomed reserve in the Banks.

The Import entries of the week were nearly all for Warehousing, to await the operation of the new Tariff next week. They amount to $4,214,790, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, against $4,496,727 the week ending 21st June last year. The accumulation in the Public Stores will be materially, though not rapidly relieved after the 1st July. The change will, of course, greatly add to the cash duties going into the Sub-Treasury. At the same time, that establishment will immediately disburse about $750,000 for the half-yearly interest on the Public Debt, and other large disbursements, which have been awaiting the commencement of the new fiscal year, will soon follow. The Export clearances of the week of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,964,659 against $1,626,407 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie, (as above mentioned,) was $2,035,389 against $525,934 same week direct last year.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, make the Import Entries from the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to the 1st June inst., amount to ... $296,[illegible]
Add three weeks in June ... 12,[illegible],075
Total to date ... $318,[illegible],075
Against same time 1856 ... 191,[illegible]
Increase since July 1, '56 ... $26,[illegible]

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reexported) to

June 1	$75,617,000
Add three weeks in June	4,031,929
Total to date	$79,648,929
Against same time last year	76,117,317
Increase since July 1, '56	$3,531,612

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York direct:

To June 1	$39,904,000
Add three weeks in June	5,889,946
Total to date	$45,793,946
Against same time last year	21,269,190
Increase since 1st July, '56	$24,524,756
Add increase in General Exports, as above	3,531,612
Increase of all Exports	$28,056,368

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FOR THE WEEK.

New-York and Erie	33¼@33¾@30¼
New-York Central	83½@83@81½
Michigan Southern	43½@50@43½
Cleveland and Toledo	57@61@57¼
Reading	75@76@71
Panama	91¼@93¼@93
Illinois Central	136@136½@133½
Illinois Central ... a 60 days	132¼@130
Galena and Chicago	90¼@93@89
La Crosse	73½@75@67
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]
Illinois Central Bonds	[illegible]

The first figures in the above table represent the closing sales of the previous week. From this point there was a steady advance for several days to about the middle of the week, when the speculators against the market again secured the ascendency, and kept it until the close on Saturday afternoon. The general market left off with some degree of steadiness on the cash sales of Reading, New-York Central and Erie. The extreme fluctuations of the week average full 3 ₱ cent. the list through. There was a free supply of Reading for transfer, and of this fact advantage was taken in pressing sales both for cash and on contract. Most of the other active Road Stocks continue scarce. The Cleveland and Toledo transfers were closed for the annual election. The dealings of the week were occasionally marked by considerable spirit, one of the leading operators of the Street, from having been a large seller for the decline, apparently turned to be a heavy buyer of several prominent stocks for the rise.

We are under obligations to Mr. JOSEPH G. MARTIN, of the Boston Stock Exchange, for a copy of his tabular compilation of the weekly condition of the New-York and Boston Banks for the past twelve months ending May 31. We avail of this convenient document to present the following:

NEW-YORK BANK AVERAGES—THREE YEARS.

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Capital	$55,855,630	$49,266,149	$47,828,381
Loans	109,673,565	98,485,548	80,171,673
Specie	12,487,879	13,325,986	13,579,058
Actual Depo'ts	65,966,123	62,005,948	53,761,605
Circulation	8,555,844	7,869,393	7,902,818

The increased means of the Country invested in the shares of and left on deposit with the Banks in the City of New-York, may, from the above averages, be thus stated.

Increase 1856 over 1855:		
In Capital	$1,437,818	
On Deposit	8,244,338	
Together		—$9,682,156
Increase 1857 over 1856:		
In Capital	$6,588,881	
On Deposit	3,960,180	
Together		—$10,549,061
Total average increase two years		$20,231,217

At the recent election of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, the following persons were chosen Directors: Thomas Allen of St. Louis, Samuel Wade, Hiram Sandford, Thomas A. Marshall, S. W. Moulton, Calvin F. Hone and P. C. Huggins, of Illinois. Charles Craft of Indiana; John Stryker, D. B. St. John, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Robert Christie, Jr., of New-York, and James Barnes of Massachusetts. THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., of St. Louis, was elected President. Mr. ALLEN is a gentleman of intelligence and high position in St Louis, and was formerly President of the Pacific Railroad Company. The earnings of the road for the year ending 1st March last were $764,291 76, and for the first quarter of the current year the earnings have been as follows, compared with last year:

	1856.	1857.
March	$39,956 23	$71,119 46
April	42,635 30	72,381 95
May	47,469 61	71,422 73
Total	$130,061 14	$214,924 14

At the same rate of increase for the year, writes a correspondent, "the total earnings would exceed $1,250,000 for the season ending 1st March next. The Directors have estimated $1,100,000 to $1,200,000, and there is every prospect that their estimate will be realized."

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, June 20.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 46,614 09—by Canal 36,123 10—for the week 82,737 19 tons. Total by Railroad 867,500 12, against 949,274 00 tons. Total by Canal 357,870 01, against 368,816 05 tons to same period last year.

The shipments this week exceed those of last week only 544 tons, and fall short of the quantity sent for the corresponding week last year 11,473 tons.

The trade sums up for the week as follows:

	Week.	Total.	Inc.	Dec.
Schuylkill Railroad	46,614	867,601	——	81,774
Schuylkill Canal	36,124	357,870	——	10,976
Lehigh Canal	34,975	188,597	——	112,272
Lehigh Railroad	9,0 2	180,254	132,702	
Del. and Hudson Co.	16,720	61,375	——	34 127
Penn. Coal Company	28,464	79 548	——	14,933
Scranton	7,190	182,758	130,000	
	179,137	1,862,306	262,702	254,082
Last year	204,486		254,083	

From the above it appears that we have lost, compared with the corresponding week last year, 25,549 tons, reducing the increase to only 8,650 tons, all of which, and more too, will be overcome the ensuing week. Last April the increase from these regions was about 200,000 tons.

Vessels are scarce at Port Richmond for the East, and some of the dealers in New-England are limiting freights even as low as $1 25, when they know that nothing short of $1 50 to $1 60 will more than pay expenses. We believe that some of the dealers prefer having a short supply of Coal in market, in order to reap enormous profits in the Winter season. The quantity of Coal which has reached Boston this season, is only about half as much as last year to same period, and there are orders for every ton of Coal at Port Richmond, but no vessels to carry it away, particularly to the East. Freights are now 35 cents a ton less than they were this time last year, and the freight from Pottsville to Philadelphia is 20 cents less, making 55 cents less than last year—yet the retail price of Coal in Boston is quoted the same as last year. Under these circumstances, the dealer that would limit freight at less than $1 50, or at less than the actual expenses of carrying, must have a very contracted soul, to say the least of it. For the last two years, the consumers have been taxed at least 50 cents a ton on the prices of Coal, by this skinning system of limiting freights, below what they ought to be in the Summer season, driving off the vessels into other channels of business, and subjecting the whole trade to derangement and embarrassment.

Business at Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, June 18.

The week past, however croakers may grumble, has been an active one in the general business of the city. Never before were there so many proofs of the rapid growth and material progress of our city in every respect, as at present. Money is easier, the grain market is finding a healthy level, and speculation is impeded; the erection of new buildings stares at you at every block, the docks are crowded with merchandise, and in fact everything goes to prove that not only is business prosperous, but that business is conducted on a safe and paying basis, in spite of the grumblings of Eastern papers that we are rapidly approaching a crisis here in Chicago. Of the total failures in the United States, only nine are in Chicago, and these so small that they were not known here until announced in New-York.

The crops promise well in every part of the State, and the present weather, although rather detrimental to our streets, is favorable to the crops. Receipts have largely increased, and the farmers are sending in grain rapidly, many of the roads being taxed to their utmost capacity.

The receipts for the week have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	6,113	Wheat, bus.	184,854
Corn, bus.	518,836	Oats, bus.	31,727

The shipments for the same time are:

Flour, bbls.	1,[illegible]	Wheat, bus.	[illegible]
Corn, bus.	437,777	Oats, bus.	[illegible]

The general jobbing trade of the city has been very active. The stock of Dry Goods is large, and additions will [illegible] the first of next month. Great [illegible] in the foreign market of the world. American demand. This fact is a very important one, and one at which every reflecting person will rejoice. With the [illegible] of the ridiculous demand for foreign luxuries will come an improved demand for home manufactures, and a reduction of the [illegible] of specie every month to [illegible] bills.

The Ohio Treasury Defalcation.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The announcement made by us on Saturday of the resignation of WM. H. GIBSON, Treasurer of State—the appointment by the Governor of A. P. STONE to fill the post, and the defalcation to the amount of nearly $550,000 ascertained to exist in the State Treasury, created, as may be supposed, an excitement in this City. We propose now to give a statement more in detail of the facts of the case.

The interest upon the State debt, which falls due on the 1st of July, had to be provided for, and the State Auditor, Mr. WRIGHT, had an interview on Wednesday with Mr. GIBSON in relation to it. Then it was that Mr. GIBSON first disclosed the existence of the deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. GIBSON stated to Mr. WRIGHT that when he came into office he found Mr. BRESLIN, his predecessor in the Treasury Office, to be a large defaulter, and that he was induced by representations made to him by BRESLIN to the effect, that if nothing was said in regard to the default, and if time was given him, that the whole deficit would be made up, and the State would not lose anything by his operations with the State funds. *In an evil hour Mr. GIBSON agreed to the proposition made to him by Mr. BRESLIN*, and from that time until the present he had been shouldering this vast load of debt. The whole amount of deficit in the Treasury, exclusive of the sum of $[illegible],819 36, long since made public, at the time Mr. GIBSON entered upon his duties, was about $550,000. Mr. GIBSON further stated that not one dollar of the public funds had been taken by him, or used illegally by him since he had been in office, and that the entire default was the work of Mr. BRESLIN.

The Auditor of State in his report for 1856, page 7, says, "The books of this office show, on the 15th day of November, 1856, a balance in the Treasury of $979,517 57; of this I am informed by the Treasurer of State, there is $396,815 30 which has not been paid over into his hands." This amount was deposited in sums varying in amount as follows:

In the Commercial Bank of Toledo	$[illegible]
In the W. W. Gooch & Co. of Cincinnati	47,746 00
In the City Bank of Cincinnati	79,[illegible]
In the [illegible] Bank of Dayton	[illegible]
Which with the further sum of	[illegible],163 64

charged and retained by the late Treasurer as amount paid by him for exchange during the four years of his administration, make up the aggregate named by us above. Not any of this money, we believe, has ever been received into the Treasury. How much of it can be recovered from the depositories or from Mr. BRESLIN is wholly uncertain. A large proportion of it is lost without doubt. The whole amount of the deficit under Mr. BRESLIN's administration of the Treasury is about *seven hundred and seventy five thousand dollars*.

On the same day after making the disclosure, Mr. GIBSON left Columbus for Tiffin, from whence he did not return till late on Friday night. In the meantime, and at the earliest possible moment, Mr. WRIGHT communicated the state of affairs to the Governor. A dispatch was sent to the Attorney General at Cincinnati, requiring his presence, and early on Saturday morning the Governor and Fund Commissioners had an interview with Mr. GIBSON, the result of which was his resignation in the afternoon. In the meantime, the keys of the safes had been placed by Mr. GIBSON in the hands of the Governor, who retained them until he handed them over to Col. STONE, his successor, who was appointed immediately after the resignation, and proceeded at once to obtain the necessary sureties on his bond, required by law to be given in the sum of $350,000, with not less than six sureties. This, of course, with the execution of the bond with the necessary certificates of sufficiency and execution of the bond by the Treasurer and his sureties, was the work of some time. The Governor did not leave his office on Saturday evening until all was accomplished—the bond given, the oath taken, and the new Treasurer in his office.

This morning (Monday) Mr. STONE, on receiving the keys of the safes from the Governor, invited Mr. DENNISON and Mr. SPARROW, late Postmaster of Columbus, to be present at the opening of them, and to assist him in taking an inventory of everything found in the Treasury. Mr. DENNISON has also been appointed by the Governor, under the act of last Winter, to make, in conjunction with the Auditor of State or one of his clerks, the examination of the Treasury required by that act to be made once in three months. Mr. MORGAN, late Auditor of State, was invited by the Governor to act with Mr. DENNISON in making this examination, but being obliged by his engagements to decline, recommended the appointment of W. S. V. PRENTICE, who, we understand, has consented to act.

These, we believe, are all the *facts* that are yet fully known. Mr. BRESLIN is absent from the city on a visit to Nebraska. He was expected home on Saturday evening, but he did not come. Mr. GIBSON left the city on Saturday night for his home in Tiffin, but will be here again to-morrow.

Our city is filled with all sorts of rumors and surmises, growing out of the disclosures made on Saturday, but we believe that all is really known in regard to them, we have above stated. The bond of Mr. GIBSON, which is on deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, is said to be one of the most substantial ever given to the State. We shall endeavor to acquaint our readers with all the facts in the case as they transpire.

Banks and Money at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 13.

The money market to-day has exhibited no change. Some negotiations were made both of long and short dated paper at previous rates, say 9½ for the former, and 9@12 for the latter, mostly at the inside figures. The bank statement shows but trifling alterations and is rather favorable. The exact changes, as compared with last week are as follows:

Decrease in Short Loans	$356,175
Decrease in Specie	25,018
Decrease in Circulation	234,935
Increase in Deposits	126,639
Decrease in Exchange	187,538
Increase in amount due Distant Banks	28,423
Increase in Deposits proper	100,206

A considerable business was done in cotton to-day, all for the continent, and not a bale on English account. A heavy purchase of coffee was made by two parties, amounting to 30,000 bags, partly on speculation and for export, as it is said to England. Unfavorable advices from Rio, in regard to crop, are assigned as the cause for this move.

Exchange is without alteration. Clear Sterling is selling at 109¾@110¼, but scarcely anything under 110. Some Bill of Lading drafts were taken at 109. Francs are drooping, and sales have been made at the reduced rate of 5f. 15. We quote from 5f. 15@5f. 13¾, but difficult to sell over 5f. 13¾. There are more offering. Sixty-day bills on New-York ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sight ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. June 13.	Loans. June 6.	Specie. June 13.	Specie. June 6.
Citizens' Bank	4,509,318	4,604,479	2,174,483	2,194,497
Canal Bank	1,651,720	1,712,432	946,691	976,353
Louisiana	2,799,367	2,842,921	1,312,120	1,427,161
Louisiana State	4,075,337	2,048,712	2,110,719	1,983,306
Mech. & Traders'	808,562	829,755	278,181	271,063
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,582,856	1,541,864	337,399	334,181
Southern Bank	337,637	289,554	102,457	121,965
Union Bank	1,322,175	1,297,969	280,600	302,356
Bank of J. Robb	636,584	646,491	217,884	241,123
Total	17,557,063	17,913,238	7,771,797	7,796,815
	Decrease	356,175	Decrease	25,018

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. June 13.	Circulation. June 6.	Deposits. June 13.	Deposits. June 6.
Citizens' Bank	2,395,815	2,431,399	3,140,068	3,253,647
Canal Bank	1,246,280	1,308,995	698,127	813,149
Louisiana	815,539	894,639	2,637,497	2,447,898
Louisiana State	2,003,025	2,118,495	3,265,136	3,098,967
Mech. & Traders'	385,880	398,175	532,663	576,803
Bk. of N. Orleans	732,910	694,605	744,855	714,839
Southern Bank	218,585	227,155	154,823	175,657
Union Bank	704,930	705,530	831,460	893,312
Bank of J. Robb	261,740	260,185	505,784	533,551
Total	9,814,154	10,049,089	12,690,432	12,501,793
	Decrease	234,935	Decrease	128,639

Banks.	Exchange. June 13.	Exchange. June 6.	Due Dist. Banks. June 13.	Due Dist. Banks. June 6.
Citizens' Bank	687,173	758,009	117,372	107,571
Canal Bank	1,004,099	1,287,702	125,718	207,668
Louisiana	1,089,707	944,917	253,268	915,006
Louisiana State	508,976	578,801	373,772	274,256
Mech. & Traders'	149,088	85,621	30,336	2,799
Bk. New-Orleans	164,980	171,563	40,069	57,804
Southern Bank	546,815	534,421		
Union Bank	370,260	338,579	27,400	164,093
Total	4,517,268	4,704,906	1,072,875	1,044,442
	Decrease	187,538	Increase	28,433

Pittsburg City Bonds.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 20.

The holders of the bonds of the city of Pittsburg yesterday held a public meeting in this city, in the proceedings of which the holders of the bonds issued by Alleghany County to certain railroad companies were invited to participate. Both the city of Pittsburg, and the county of Alleghany, in which Pittsburg is situated, have issued bonds to several railroad companies; three of which, the Pittsburg and Steubenville, the Alleghany Valley, and the Chartiers Valley Roads, as we understand the case, have failed to pay to the city and county the interest accruing on the said bonds, and it becomes the duty of the said city and county to meet the interest by increased taxation. The amount of bonds issued by Pittsburg to the three defaulting roads named is, we believe, $1,100,000, and by Alleghany county, $1,400,000—in all $2,500,000. The authorities of Pittsburg pretend that that city cannot pay without legislative aid—for that the city charter prohibits an increase of the present rate of the city tax, and also prohibits a further increase of the funded debt. So that the city can neither raise the money from taxation, nor borrow the requisite amount to pay. Admitting all this to be true, the citizens of Pittsburg, if sincerely desirous to maintain the city's credit, might have overcome the difficulties presented by increasing the valuation, which is said to be much too low. This has not been done. As regards Alleghany County, there are no such restrictions as interpose in the city of Pittsburg, and in order to meet the defaulting interest, the County Commissioners promptly ordered the doubling of the tax. This is met by a convention of delegates from all parts of the county, who, under the allegation of fraud, etc., ask for an examination into the manner of creating the debt, and insist that the collection of the increased tax shall be deferred. All this is done amid many charges of dishonesty against the [illegible] and threats of resisting the collection [illegible] attempted. The proceedings of the bondholders here yesterday were very mild, and were confined principally to assuring Pittsburg and Alleghany that they are abundantly able to pay—a fact that every intelligent man well knows—and that if they do not pay, the city and county will suffer severely, a result likely to be soon brought home to them. These proceedings are all very well, but when great communities break plighted faith, and shamelessly step behind solemn contracts, and talk of legal difficulties, "subterfuges," etc., something more forcible than mild and reasonable talk is requisite, we fear, to bring them to honest action.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 20.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending June 19 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$37,457	Linseed	$38,600
Sugar	24,765	Copper Ore	20,404
Molasses	24,[illegible]	Other Articles	159,[illegible]
Hides	29,[illegible]		
Total			$[illegible]
The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856			514,496
Decrease in 1857			$[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, at stiffer (though not higher) prices. Middling, 13½c.@13¾c. Sales of the week, 17,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 2,900. Stock at this port, 77,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port, 242,000 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 548,000 bales. FLOUR dull. St. Louis, $8 12½@$7 25. CORN has an advancing tendency. Yellow, 90c.@93c.; White, 90c.@$1. PORK is very dull. LARD—In kegs, 14c. COFFEE—Rio, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 11c. Sales of the week, 48,000 bags. Stock at this port, including 18,000 bags at Quarantine, 136,000 bags. FREIGHTS are stagnant. EXCHANGES is unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Prices are firmer. Other articles are unchanged. The markets are very dull.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 20.

COTTON is quite firm in price and the sales have been steady at full rates. The sales of the week have been in small lots for immediate use. WOOL—But little of the new clip has yet reached the market, the cold weather putting off the clipping later than usual. What has been offered has at once been taken at full prices for immediate use. Sales of the week, 87,600 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week, 73,000 pieces.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN in good demand, chiefly to freight boats. Sales 45,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. FREIGHTS 7½c.@8c. for Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—40,000 bushels Wheat; 30,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 20—1 P. M.

FLOUR is unchanged and inactive; sales to-day 500 bbls. at $6 50@$7 87 for common to extra. WHEAT is quiet and steady. CORN is firmer; sales to-day 12,000 bushels at 70c. OATS firmer; sales to-day 7,000 bushels at 57½c. WHISKY is nominal at 30c.@30½c. *Freights to New-York*—Flour 50c., Corn 10¾. The receipts are only fair.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 19.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT closed dull. CORN is firm. OATS firm. PORK firm. Shipments to Buffalo, Flour none, Wheat none, Corn 22,000 bushels. No shipments to Oswego. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, and 900 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Friday, June 19.

COTTON, sales of the week 1,800 bales. Receipts of the week 200 bales against 1,000 in the same week last year. Stock in this city 26,000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, lady, Rice, J. L. Talford, R. L. Hoe, 3 sons and 2 Misses Hoe, Miss V. H. Mead, Barnard Shipp, Henry Brian, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton, 3 children and servant, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Andrew McDowell, E. P. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. John Knight, Miss Knight, Baltimore; Mr. Hooper, W. R. Brown, Alex. H. Brown, James C. Brown, Mrs. Alex. Brown, Miss Louisa Brown, Mrs. Hunter and servant, Geo. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Opdyke, W. S. Opdyke, Chas. W. Opdyke, 2 Misses Opdyke, Miss Dallett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Abbott, E. S. Corning, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Williams, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Casenare, Miss Comb, G. D. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore, Miss Kilgore, Mr. Norton, Richard M. Hewitt, Henry G. Hitch, Mr. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Atkinson, John Troymorton, Adolf Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Starr, H. T. Barry, Peter Brewner, John B. English, Mr. and Mrs. Oser, Capt. Richard C. Williams, Andrew Stuckel, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Joachim Truebar and son, R. S. Ripley, D. S. Hogan, D. Kalofothareus, Greece; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Chas. Quidor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans, E. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibson, Mr. Gossom, Mrs. Cornell, T. B. Bruce, Miss Eliza Bruce, Dr. Spedding, Miss Catharine McDonald, Miss Julia McDonald, Chas. H. Andrews, W. B. Dowse, Mrs. Capt. J. I. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wetherod, Baltimore; John G. Bathurst, Mrs. W. Bathurst, J. J. Wade, Louisiana; Joseph Hoxie, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Fry, B. Reddin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Foster, Mr. Schuyler, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wood—total, 136. Specie, $1,122,[illegible].

In steamship New-York, for Glasgow—Mr. Gibson and servant, John Taylor and lady, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Mitchell and infant, New-York; Duncan Sinclair, New-Orleans; Wm. Goad, Andrew Reid, R. Renfrew, Robert Kerr, V. Walter Paterson, Mrs. J. Treilding, Theo. Enfeld, Jas. Wardlaw, New-York; Miss Kate Bryne, Cincinnati; John Gray, James Safely and lady, Iowa; Mrs. J. M. Washington and 2 daughters, Bermuda; 2 Messrs. Campbell, Mrs. Harkness and son, J. H. Watkins, Hamilton, C. W.; Chas. Hardie, New-Orleans; Margaret Finline, Hamilton; Miss Jane Anderson, Edinburg; John Roy and lady, New-Orleans; Wm. Phillips, Glasgow; James L. Dowie, Messrs. Miller, Robby, McTavish and lady, New-York; Mrs. J. R. McGeorge and daughter, Canada; J. Wiggins, Rev. A. Stevens, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee, John, James and Anna Brownlee and servant, New Orleans; T. Booth, Charleston; A. McArthur, New York; Rev. Mr. Arthur, James, William and Geo. Burns, Belize; Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Norman, Jessie and R. McGregor and 5 children, Mrs. Kelly and 2 children, Mrs. O'Brien, California; Mary, Arthur and Miss Ward, Belize; Isaac and David Buchanan, New-York; D. Rose, New-Orleans—total 84 cabin, and 111 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Henry Ludlam, John Stratton, Edgar Hogan, D. H. Chrystie, Thos. O. Doswell, J. B. Patterson, James Tally, J. M. Freeman, Francis Comps, S. H. Sterling, Duncan Robertson, H. Ellis, Wm. Hemull, Nelson Underwood, lady and 2 children, Miss E. A. Davenport, Miss Jane Finn, John Finn, Mrs. Mayers, C. Prestwich and lady, Mrs. Levi and sister, Wm. Post, lady and servant, Miss Post, G. L. Tatum, Capt. Gibson, U. S. A.; M. Aurbach, Miss V. Ferguson—and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—J. Butts, E. P. Alexander, L. Clarke, L. V. Clarke, Miss S. Clarke, Miss Julia F. Smith, Miss Molly Ezell, Southwood Smith, J. N. Moore, Miss Myers, G. Porchert, W. P. Hall, Lieut. F. A. Roe, B. M. Roberts, Miss Bella Huntington, H. Morse, John Burt, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Charles Le Gendre, C. Rennie, Judge King, W. M. Thornton, J. Alston, Jr., Mrs. Cathe Ireland, Lieut. T. J. Berry, Lieut. A. P. Cone, Alex. McConkey, Mrs. Hiddleston and child, Mrs. Johnston, W. R. Moore, M. Moran, Geo. W. Morrill, H. Otis, H. Danforth, D. Butterfield, Guy Grady, D. Scott, C. Martin, Chas. Gravenhorst, Geo. Gafford, and 25 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In clipper ship Neptune's Car, from San Francisco—Robert Graham and lady, R. D. Raynierson, D. Bailey.

In bark Cornelia, from Havana—Elias Magoun, John Vensal, Nathan Hudson, Ellen Dawson.

In bark Maria Morton, from Savannah—Mrs. D. Jessie, Mrs. Raywood, Mrs. Flanders.

In brig Victoria, from Nassau, N. P.—F. T. Sargent, lady, 2 children and servant, John R. Bacon, (late acting U. S. Consul for Bahamas,) lady, 3 children and 2 servants, H. E. Thompson, Mrs. S. O. Johnson, Miss Rivay, A. H. Williams, W. S. Tucker, F. R. Driggs, Capt. Murphy, late of ship Golden Star; Capt. King, of Br. brig Wave, wrecked at Long Cay—and 2 in the steerage.

In brig Penguin, from Bermuda—Mr. Gosnillett, 2 Misses Trott.

In brig Hidalgo, from Bermuda—Mr. Gibbons and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 25	Sun sets	7 40	Moon sets	9 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 46	Gov. Island	11 31	Hell Gate	1 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Star of the West, Herndon, Aspinwall.

Ship E. E. Hodges, St. John, N. B., Zerega & Co.; Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Victoria, Champion, London.

Barks Trovatore, Carver, Montevideo, &c., Walsh, Carver & Chase; Alberta, Cameron, Quebec, Post, Smith & Co.; Dilston, Hill, Miramichi, H. & F. W. Meyer; Pearl, (Br.,) Putching, Demarara, Middleton & Co.; St. Martha, Robinson, St. Martha, E. J. Godwin; Storm Bird, Gerard, Rio Janeiro, A. Leary.

Brigs McMeans, Hopkins, Manzanilla, Nesmith & Sons; Leviathan, Morton, Picton, Walsh, Carver & Chase; A. Blanchard, Blanchard, Campeachy, C. & E. J. Peters; Harrier, (Br.,) Green, Harbor Island, Howland & Aspinwall; Winthrop, Bearse, Savanilla, Everett & Brown.

Schooners E. Baker, Kelly, Newark, Jas. Hand & Co.; Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner, master; S. Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Mountain Eagle, Ames, Cambridge, Harriman & Co.; Fleet Wing, Tilton, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; J. A. Gambril, Butler, Cape Town, Burchard & Burke; Charm, Whilden, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Sloops Charter Oak, Webb, Liverpool, master; Phenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Propellers Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and New-York Navigation Co.; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Ship Harriet Hoxie, (of Mystic,) Manwaring, Antwerp May 7, with mdse. and 206 passengers to Van Eaton. Has experienced heavy gales from W., after leaving the Channel until arriving in lon. 60; since then light winds and calms.

Ship Neptune's Car, (clipper,) Bearse, San Francisco 99 ds., with hides, &c., to Foster & Nickerson.

Ship Onward, Lunt, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 330 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had heavy weather.

Ship Anna [illegible], (of Portsmouth,) Parsons, Havre 28 ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to master. Has experienced [illegible] on the passage. In lat. 43, lon. 49, saw a number of icebergs, 2 of which were very large.

Bark Evelyn, [illegible], Bermuda 10 ds., with potatoes to Peck & Church.

Bark Telegraph, Giles, Cronstadt May 9, and Elsinore 16th, with hemp, rope, &c., to W. Ropes & Co. Passed Shetland Islands May 22; thence to the Banks had light [illegible]. June 4, lat. 47 30, lon. 47 [illegible], got soundings on the Banks in 33 fathoms water; passed [illegible] iceberg. From June 5 to 17th had continual strong breezes from W., with fog and heavy rain.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Inghram, Bermuda 7 ds., with [illegible] going into Bermuda.

Brig Industry, Robinson, [illegible] Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) [illegible], Nassau, N. P., June [illegible], with cotton, sponge, and 32 passengers to F. T. Sargent.

Brig J. Harris, (of Prospect,) Killman, Cardenas June 10, with molasses to H. D. Brookman. Aid [illegible] Bark Cornelia [illegible].

Brig E. P. Nash, (of Boston,) White, Nuevitas June [illegible], with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Condor, Coss, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br.,) Martins, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Hidalgo, (of Machias,) Whitmore, Bermuda 6 ds., with onions, to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Black Hawk, Sparks, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Franklin Belle, (of Brookhaven,) Robinson, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to J. Holmes.

Schr. S. B. James, (of Fall River,) Jones, [illegible] [illegible] to master.

Schr. Emily, Hobart, Mobile 26 ds., with cotton to E. [illegible] Murray.

Schr. Paradise, (Br.,) Young, Port-au-Prince June [illegible], with coffee to master.

Schr. Diadem, (of Gloucester,) Welch, Barracoa June 10, with fruit to master.

Schr. Vesper, Smith, St. Jago de Cuba 10 ds., with sugar to Burgos, Clouston & Co.

Schr. Phillis, Mount, Beaufort, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. S. Warren, Sparks, [illegible], S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. Bloomer & Bros.

Schr. Wm. Curtis, Curtis, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to J. Holmes.

Schr. [illegible], Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. [illegible], Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Noble & Hamer.

Schr. [illegible], Pembroke 4 ds., [illegible] to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Morning Light, Johnson, Newbern 5 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Co.

Schr. Union, Ware, Hopkins, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. [illegible], Richmond 4 ds., with [illegible] to G. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. M. Hall, Stover, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to G. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, [illegible], Richmond 4 ds., [illegible] H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Ocean, [illegible], Windsor 10 ds., with [illegible] for [illegible].

Schr. Lady Jane Gray, (Br.,) Paul, [illegible] P. E. I., 14 ds., with oats to Arthur Leary.

Schr. E. D. Grinda, Borden, [illegible] 6 ds., with [illegible] to T. H. Sanford.

Schr. Pride of the Sea, (clipper,) Barstow, [illegible] 48 ds., with fruit to Fox & Sons. Had head winds and gales the entire passage. Sept. 12 ds. W. of the [illegible], June 5, lat. 45 26, lon. 56, passed a large iceberg.

Schr. Everglade, Cole, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Geo. Davis Phillips, Remedios, Cuba, 8 ds., with sugar to Beaver & Sly.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Gen. Jackson, Kelly, Calais 8 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Warrior, Miller, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sea Lion, Savage, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Cornelius, Brindley, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. West Wind, Barnett, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. Cornelius, Williams, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Cocos, Allen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ella, Tubbs, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. J. B. Munroe, Hudson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Reindeer, Rice, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. French, Loveland, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. B. N. Fox, Vesey, Snow Hill, with corn.

Schr. Van Zandt, Foster, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. M. Collins, Cramer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Guest, Rayner, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Progress, Hubbs, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Propeller Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, June 21.

Ship Catharine, Hayden, Antwerp 35 ds., with mdse. and 170 passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut.

Ship Martin Luther, (of Newport,) Nichols, Newport May 4, with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Brewer, (of New-Orleans,) [illegible] 7 ds., in ballast to master. Saturday, at 8 P. M., touched on Sandy Hook, and was got off by steaming [illegible] Capt. Godney. The ship has not received any damage.

Bark Cornelia, Barton, Havana 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 3½ ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Bark Greenland, (of Brunswick,) Snow, Cronstadt May 8, with hemp, &c., to Newbold & De Groot.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen May 6, with mdse. and 166 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Mary Ferrow, (of Belfast,) Dinkwater, Vinalhaven, with granite for Port Richmond.

Brig Henry Guild, (of Belfast,) Hatch, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and mahogany to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Bay Queen, (of Duxbury,) Marion, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Octavia Woodward, (of Bucksport,) Chase, Barbados June 1, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Burmah, McKenzie, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Montrose, Winslow, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Duroge Bros. & Co.

Schr. Hiawatha, Shoppy, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. Harbor, Robinson, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sea Witch, Cankling, Bridgeport for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Leesburg, Crowell, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Frank, Nickerson, Albany for Boston.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to T. Perkins. Capt. C. reports passing at 4 o'clock this morning, a large ship ashore on Long Branch [It was the ship Flora, and has since been got off.]

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, Wilcox, Southampton and Havre; Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool; New-York, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Texas, Thinkpaugh, New-Orleans; Star of the West, Herndon, Aspinwall. Ships Gray Oak, Jeffrey, Cadiz; Switzerland, Frank, St. George, N. B.

The ships Jeremiah Thompson, E. K. Victoria, and others are at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

Below.

Ships Empire State, 31 ds. from Liverpool; Knickerbocker, 37 ds. from Liverpool. Brig Clara Lawrence, (of East Machias,) ——, with lumber.—(All by pilot boat Virginia, No. 2.)

Memoranda.

The schr. R. W. Sanders, (of North Carolina,) previously reported ashore near Squan Beach, was last evening got off, through the assistance of Messrs. Hurlbut & Barnett. She now lies at anchor on the outer bar, and a steamtug has been sent down to tow her to the City.

Domestic Ports.

At Jacksonville, June 15, brig J. N. Rogers, Rogers, for [illegible].

Notice to Mariners.

The following communication, addressed, on the 11th of May last, to R. L. Sanchez, Esq., United States Consul at Carthagena, N. G., by Sir Houston Stewart, Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s squadron in the West Indies, accompanied by the result of an exploration recently made by the master of the flag-ship, in conjunction with the masters of Her Majesty's ships Orion and Cossack, shows the important fact that the Salmedina Bank off that port extends further to the westward by nearly two miles than is laid down in the chart:

INDUS, at Carthagena, May 11, 1857.

SIR: During the stay of H. B. M's ships at this port, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Salmedina Bank, situated a short distance off this coast, extends further to the westward than is laid down in the chart by nearly two miles.

As it is desirable that this should be generally known and communicated, I beg herewith to send you a copy of the remarks thereon by the master of the flag-ship, as the result of observations made by himself and the masters of H. B. M's ships Orion and Cossack, on the 9th inst. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HOUSTON STEWART,

Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M's Squadron in the West Indies.

R. L. Sanchez, Esq., Consul of the United States of America at Carthagena.

Remarks on the Salmedina Bank.

This shoal extends three miles east and west, and two and a half north and south. From the south edge of it La Popa (N. 40 eas. E.) magnetic, Fort San Jose, S. 63 E., and on with the Sandy Point.

From the north edge La Popa bears E. 10 N., the S. W. end of Terra Bomba S. 44 E. Its western edge, on which the water breaks, is 5¾ miles west of Terra Bomba, in lat. 10 23 45 N., and lon. 75 41 45 W., taken from the meridian of Port Pastellio, lon. 75 33 10 W.

STEPHEN SPAIN, Master.

H. M. S. "INDUS," May 9, 1857.

Whalers.

Sld. from New-Bedford 18th, ship Hiberia, Pacific Ocean; brig Leonidas, Atlantic Ocean.

Sld. from Nantucket 14th, bark Nautilus, Hardwick, outer roads, to complete fitting, for the Indian Ocean.

Sld. from Provincetown 17th, schr. Rienzi, Milliken, Atlantic Ocean.

Heard from Feb. 30, Ocean, Norton, of Warren, on way home, full, including freight. Would stop at Tahiti for wood and water.

Spoken—May 31, lat. 32 10, lon. 44¾, Stafford, Francis, New-Bedford, from Fayal, bound home.

June 18, 36 30, lon. 73 30, whaling-schr. Valentine Doane, (of Provincetown,) with 150 bbls. oil.

Spoken, &c.

May 20, lat. 19 S., lon. 36 10 W., was signalized, ship Albert Gerard, (of Havre,) stg. S. E.

May 26, off Pernambuco, was signalized clipper ship Morning Light from Callao for the United States.

June 2, Moro St. Jago N. W. 20 miles, bark Justiana, from Aspinwall for St. Jago.

June 4, lat. 19 17, lon. 43 45, ship Martin Luther, Nichols, 22 days from Newport for New-York.

June 13, off Gun Cay, brig H. W. Moncure, from Remedios for Boston.

June 17, lat. 33 34, lon. 74 15, bark E. A. Allen, hence for Savannah.

June 18, off Hatteras, brig Herald, from Charleston for Newport.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 10, schrs. Sarah Maria, Underhill, for New-York June 15; Wm. H. Sandford, for do. 20th; Dwight Davidson, for do. 16th; Emma Tuttle, for do. June; Starlight, do. do.; W. A. Griffing, do. do.; Wing of the Wind, hence, arr. 9th.

At Nuevitas, June 6, brigs Edinburg, (of Bangor,) just arr.; Sea Lark, for New-York, ldg.; Selma, do. do.; Palestine, do. do.; Northman, do. do.

At Port-au-Prince, June 4, brigs Bohio, Bartlett, hence, just arr.; Abby and Elizabeth, for New-York in 12 ds.; Mohunkus, disg.; Newsboy, from Boston, just arr.; bark C. E. Jex, from Philadelphia, do.; brig G. M. Turner, hence, do.; schr. Mary B. Knapp, for Boston in 10 ds.

At Nassau, N. P., June 13, ships Golden Star, [illegible]; Brewer, for New-York, to repair in a few days; Tarolinta, do. do.; schr. Hartstein, to clear 15th for New-Orleans, with cargo of the late ship Saxon.

At Bermuda, June 13, schr. Albert Field, for New-York in 3 ds.